

Big U.S. Trade Deficit Pushes Dollar, Stock Market Down



HOLY WEEK PROCESSION — Penitents, wearing traditional robes and hoods and carrying candles, as they prepared to walk in a Holy Week procession through Malaga, Spain, in ceremonies leading up to Easter.

Dow Follows Currency in Heavy Selling

By Ferdinand Prozman and John Mechan
International Herald Tribune

A sharp expansion of the U.S. merchandise trade deficit sent the dollar to another postwar low against the Japanese yen Tuesday, and triggered tumultuous selling on U.S. stock and bond markets.

The dollar also dropped against other major currencies. The growth of the U.S. monthly trade deficit to \$15.1 billion in February loomed a wave of dollar sales. Coordinated intervention in foreign exchange markets by European central banks stemmed the slide in Europe, but the dollar continued to fall in New York.

In New York, the dollar fell to 140.75 yen, down from 142.20 at Monday's close, and at 1.7950 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8050 DM.

Nervousness about the dollar's weakness spilled over into other financial markets. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 51.71 points on Monday, dropped another 34.09 points to 2,252.98 in the second heaviest trading day on the New York Stock Exchange. At 3:30 P.M., half an hour before the close, the Dow had been down more than 65 points. (Details, Page 12.)

In a hectic morning session on the New York exchange that was dominated by the same rumors of higher interest rates that derailed financial markets Monday, investors began selling stocks and bonds at the opening. The trend appeared to reverse itself by midmorning after analysts began reassessing the trade figures, but it resumed in the afternoon.

Foreign exchange dealers said that Tuesday's currency trading was a renewed assault on the agreement reached in Paris on Feb. 22 by six leading industrial nations to try to stabilize exchange rates around their current levels.

Since the agreement, the dollar has declined to a series of postwar lows against the yen, but has held relatively steady against other major currencies.

But news Tuesday that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit had expanded sharply in February, from a revised \$12.3 billion in January, combined with speculation on possible changes in interest rates by major industrial nations to drive the dollar below a key support level of 1.80 Deutsche marks, dealers said. (Details, Page 11.)

That development was followed rapidly by what dealers described as moderate to heavy purchases of dollars for yen by the Bundesbank, the Bank of France and the Bank of Switzerland, in a coordinated attempt to push the dollar back above 1.80 DM and 6 French francs.

U.S. credit markets were the first to come under pressure after the Commerce Department announced the trade figures. The widening deficit and the resulting downward pressure on the dollar clearly unnerved the bond market, and once again gave rise to speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would be forced to raise interest rates to stabilize the dollar. Wild rumors tended to reinforce this view.

A typical story was that a major official at the New York Fed said publicly that an increase in the 5.5-percent discount rate was in the offing. "Everyone knows the Fed never comments about that," one trader said. "The rumors were outrageous."

Pressure on the dollar increased after a statement from Robert Heller, a Federal Reserve governor, opposing a U.S. discount rate increase to support the dollar.

Mr. Heller said he saw no reason for a discount rate cut now. "I certainly would not be in favor of a See DOLLAR, Page 17



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, right, with Secretary of State George P. Shultz Tuesday in Moscow.

Shultz Declines New Soviet Plan On Short-Range Arms in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — Tass said Tuesday night that Mikhail S. Gorbachev offered to scrap all short-range missiles in Europe but that Secretary of State George P. Shultz declined to accept the proposal, saying the Western allies would not accept it.

Mr. Shultz, according to the Soviet account, insisted on the American right to match the present Soviet superiority in the shorter-range missile force.

"What are you afraid of?" Tass quoted the Soviet leader as asking Mr. Shultz.

"After all, we are for a reliable agreement with the strictest and most comprehensive verification. If the process of liquidating nuclear weapons will begin in reality, we will take on the issue of verification the strictest position, demand verification inspection everywhere, at the site of the dismantling of the

rockets, at the site of their liquidation, at test ranges and military bases, including in third countries, in depots and factories irrespective of whether they are private or state."

At another point, Tass said that Mr. Gorbachev asked: "What did Shultz come with? Is the administration really ready to do something in the time that remains?"

Mr. Gorbachev said he was ready to include a pledge to dismantle the short-range missiles within a specified period in any East-West accord removing medium-range rockets from Europe, according to an official account released by Tass.

He said he also would be ready to dismantle all battlefield missiles, the agency said.

Mr. Gorbachev also offered the U.S. a new approach that he said was aimed at resolving their differences over President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Soviet leader told Mr. Shultz that the new proposals went further than an offer he made last week in Prague to freeze and then negotiate separately an accord on shorter-range missiles with a range of 300 to 600 miles (500 to 1,000 kilometers).

The proposal Tuesday appeared to expand the offer to missiles with a range of less than 300 miles.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union would be prepared to write into any superpower accord on medium-range missiles a pledge to dismantle its short-range rocketry "in a relatively short and clearly specified period," Tass said.

"We go further than what I said in Prague," the agency quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying. "We are ready to liquidate our battlefield tactical missiles."

A dispute over short-range Soviet weapons has delayed an agreement to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. The West, with NATO partners in the lead, has argued that the removal of intermediate range systems — missiles with a range of 600 to 1,000 miles — would leave the Soviet Union a 9-to-1 edge in the short-range systems.

On SDI, Tass said that Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Shultz he was offering a specific definition of the SDI laboratory research Moscow has said that it would accept. Mr. Gorbachev said that it could include research in laboratories, in factories and on test-ranges on earth.

He proposed specialists from both countries should agree on a list of devices whose use in space would be banned.

The Tass account of the U.S.-Soviet talks, which Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, began in Moscow on Monday, was the first substantial report on their progress.

Mr. Gorbachev received Mr. Shultz for about three hours, but the tone of the Tass report indicated that little progress had been made on the topics discussed. (NYT, Reuters)

■ Reagan Invites Gorbachev
Mr. Shultz delivered a personal invitation to Mr. Gorbachev on Tuesday to a summit meeting in Washington, but the Soviet leader said: "Generally, without reason, I do not go anywhere, particularly America." The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

He handed Mr. Gorbachev a letter from President Ronald Reagan as the two officials and their advisers began a meeting at the Kremlin. Mr. Gorbachev, responding moments earlier to a reporter's question about the possibility of a visit to Washington, said: "This cannot be just a stroll. When I will be nearing retirement, then I may travel just for pleasure. But now I need business."

The Soviet leader has not visited Washington, although he and Mr. Reagan decided at their 1985 meeting in Geneva to hold summit meetings in both Washington and Moscow. Nor have Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev met in Moscow. The leaders held an "interim" meeting in October in Iceland.

Mr. Shultz stood impassively at the outset of the meeting Tuesday as Mr. Gorbachev commented about the possibility of a visit. At one point, the Soviet leader remarked, "Well, I think I have to be hopeful, and it just cannot be that I would avoid America in my travels."

Gesturing toward Mr. Shultz, the Soviet leader said with a slight smile, "And the secretary of state keeps silent."

At that point, Mr. Shultz pulled Mr. Reagan's letter from his pocket and handed it to Mr. Gorbachev. "You're welcome to come," Mr. Shultz said.

A Year Later, Fallout of U.S. Libyan Raids

Europeans Get Tougher

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — The American raids against Libya that stirred widespread protests a year ago are now widely acknowledged to have galvanized West European countries to intensify their own anti-terrorist efforts and to coordinate police operations across borders.

The efforts have been given an additional strong impulse by recurrent terrorist activity in several European countries.

Security officials in a number of nations say that in the year since the bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi appears to have recoiled from sponsoring terrorist operations in Western Europe.

Higher Costs For Gadhafi

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — A year after the American raid on Libya, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi appears to have taken more power into his own hands but faces a nation unhappy with his costly defeat in Chad and economic chaos at home, according to diplomats in Tripoli.

The colonel has been more visible in the past six weeks than at any time since the attack a year ago, which he saw as a victory against U.S. aggression, the Western and Eastern diplomats said.

"He'll disappear for three months at a time," said one Western diplomat, "but now he seems full of vigor and seems to be in charge of everything. He seems to be running the whole show."

Charge of Everything

The army, considered the likeliest organized opposition to the colonel, is demoralized by heavy losses of men and advanced Soviet equipment in Chad, the diplomats said.

Also, they said, military officers are being constantly moved from one command post to another in an effort to prevent the officer corps from closing ranks against Colonel Gadhafi.

The defeat in Chad comes as the second major blow in a year to the Libyan military, which responded feebly to the U.S. show of power over Tripoli and Benghazi on April 14, 1986.

It is not clear, the diplomats said, who is in charge of the army. "He has no confidence in his army and can't get a strong one because he would be threatened by it," one See LIBYA, Page 8

As Fear of Europe Eases, Americans Make Up for Lost Time

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fear of terrorism caused John and Mildred McLaughlin of Clark, New Jersey, to cancel their trip to Italy and France last year.

This year, the big threat to Americans in Europe is the sinking value of the dollar, which has sharply raised the price of a European vacation. But the McLaughlins, underdogs, are planning to visit Portugal next month.

"Last year, we just didn't feel comfortable," about going to Europe, said Mr. McLaughlin, a 64-year-old antique-shop owner. "Now we're going to pay a little more and stay a few days less."

Many Americans appear to share that viewpoint. Bookings show that they are preparing to flock to Europe this summer.

Airlines, hotels, car rental companies and travel agents report strong advance sales. They predict that travel to Europe in the peak summer months will increase by 15 percent from the disastrous summer of 1986, when anxiety about unrest in the Mediterranean and the nuclear accident at Chernobyl kept Americans at home.

In fact, American travel to Europe this year is expected to be second only to that of 1985, when 6.4 million Americans made the trip, backed by a strong dollar.

The travel industry is benefiting from the pent-up demand created by last year's cancellations. With air fares unchanged or even

a bit lower than they were last year, American tourists seem undaunted by the effect of the higher dollar on European prices. They are, like the McLaughlins, simply taking shorter vacations, reserving lower-cost accommodations or locking themselves into packaged tours with guaranteed prices to protect themselves from currency swings.

This helps explain why such traditional summer hot spots as London, the Swiss Alps and the French countryside are drawing Americans back despite the 20-percent decline of the dollar against major European currencies in the last year.

"They know the dollar isn't strong, they know hotels are more expensive and they know the shopping won't be a bargain," said Estelle Lessack, president of the agency Travel Trends in Fort Lee, New Jersey. "But people are going to Europe anyway because it's still the most popular place to go."

A double room at the Hotel de Paris in Monte Carlo that cost \$190 a night in 1986 is now \$250 a night.

A pair of Italian loafers that cost \$120 last year is now \$149. A plate of paella in Madrid that cost \$6.80 a year ago is \$7.87.

"People don't feel the dollar is low enough to deter their vacations; they can live with it," said Carol Ross, a spokeswoman for Virgin Atlantic Airways, a discount carrier whose daily summer flights between Newark and London are 80 percent to 85 percent booked already.

Travel agents and airline officials See TOUR, Page 8



Student Protesters, Police Clash in Turkey

Policemen, including a plainclothesman, scuffled with two students Tuesday in Istanbul during a demonstration to protest proposed changes in student unions. At least 95 students were detained by the police following unauthorized marches in several cities. A government bill seeks to abolish existing student unions at each of Turkey's 27 universities and force all students to join a single union. Students fear that the new union would come under the control of university officials.

Soviet May Give Kuwait Escort for Gulf Tankers

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Tuesday it will rent three oil tankers to Kuwait to transport oil through the Gulf and raised the possibility that Soviet warships may escort them.

The arrangement, which the Kuwaitis requested in hope of reducing the danger of Iranian attacks on their oil shipments, could bring the first regular Soviet naval presence in the Gulf.

Kuwaiti officials have been negotiating with several nations, including both the United States and the Soviet Union, about using their flag for oil transport, on the assumption that superpower flagships would be less likely to come under Iranian attack.

"The Soviet tankers can be escorted by warships if the Soviet side thinks it necessary," the Soviet spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said at a press conference in announcing the agreement recently negotiated by the Soviet Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

Western diplomats said the prospect of regular Soviet naval convoys in the Gulf would cause serious concern in the United States.

"Warships mean a political presence and the ability to intervene," said a U.S. official.

Kuwait has sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war, and its vessels have increasingly become targets for Iran. U.S. intelligence experts say the threat has increased with the recent installation of Chinese-made anti-ship missiles on the Iranian side of the Strait of Hormuz.

U.S. State Department officials recently disclosed that the Kuwaitis, reluctant to openly acknowledge the need for foreign protection, had rejected an American offer to provide naval escorts for Kuwaiti-flag tankers.

Instead, the Kuwaitis proposed See SHIPS, Page 2

For Salieri, Signs of a Revival

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Call it a groundswell, call it a revival, but a new global lease on life has been given to the music of the 18th-century composer Antonio Salieri and to the legend that he poisoned Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

The impetus was "Amadeus," Milos Forman's 1984 film based on Peter Shaffer's widely performed play — which argued in glorious technicolor that Salieri was Mozart's envious and perhaps deadly rival.

Dr. Rudolph Angermüller of Salzburg, an authority on both composers, agrees that the movie has had "an enormous effect" on public interest in Salieri. "It is a good film, a very good film," he said in a telephone interview, stressing the word "film" in a way that made it clear that it was not to be confused with history.

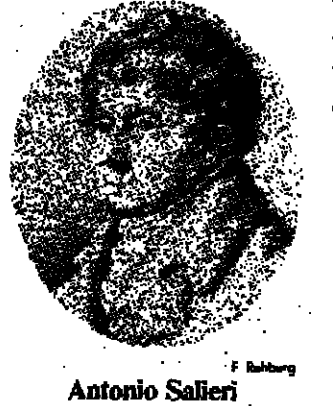
Whatever the truth, there are widespread signs of the Salieri revival.

• In Tokyo, where the film and play are both running, the Suntory Museum is showing a major exhibition, (to May 5) also entitled "Amadeus."

• Salieri composed about 40 operas over about 35 years, none of them known to a modern public. But several have recently been given stage or concert performances and others are planned. His "Falstaff" was recorded last year, was performed in Parma in January, and will open the Bordeaux May Festival early next month. Critical editions of several operas are being prepared for publication.

• In 1984, the year the film was released, the Schwann record and tape catalog listed only four Salieri titles, the most important a concerto for flute and cello. Now the "Falstaff," a piano concerto and other works have been added to a still-growing list.

• Concerts last weekend at Rider College in Lawrenceville, New Jersey See SALIERI, Page 8



Antonio Salieri

- GENERAL NEWS**
- Opposition and church leaders rejected Seoul's decision on the Constitution. Page 6.
 - Five U.S. Marine guards at the Vienna embassy have been sent home. Page 3.
 - Rival PLO leaders have met in Algiers in an effort to resolve their differences. Page 2.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE**
- The U.S. trade deficit grew sharply in February to \$15.1 billion. Page 11.
 - Argentina has agreed with creditor banks on a debt refinancing package, its central bank president said. Page 11.

At Moscow Seder, Heady Hopes

Dissidents Take Heart From 'Glasnost,' Pledge by Shultz

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In even the most tranquil times, the first night of Passover is full of turbulent emotions for the Jews who have been trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The words "next year in Jerusalem," pronounced during the traditional seder, have both a hopeful and a hollow sound.

On Monday night, however, at a time of ferment and liberalization inside Soviet society, the yearning took on a new intensity and a grander scope as Secretary of State George P. Shultz attended the beginning of a seder at Spaso House, the U.S. ambassador's residence, for about 50 of the most prominent and longstanding would-be Jewish émigrés and their families.

Many who were at the seder had been in prison or in Siberian exile for having called on Washington to pressure the Soviet authorities to relax the emigration restrictions.

Mr. Shultz, an Episcopalian, wore a white yarmulke as he went to each table, shook every hand and exchanged a few words with almost everyone. He seemed in awe of the cheerful, resolute men and women, whose names were familiar to him from the lists he presents at every meeting with top Soviet officials.

They were names that have been emblazoned on the signs carried by demonstrators in the West for more than a decade: Alexander Y. Lerner, Vladimir Slepak, Victor Brailovsky, Ida Nudel, Josef Z. Begun, Naum Meiman, Abe Stolar, Yevgeni Yakir, Arkadi Mai and others.

"There are a lot of famous people in this room," said Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

He was speaking to Mr. Lerner, a computer scientist who has been seeking an exit visa since the early 1970s. In that time, his daughter has emigrated to Israel and his wife has died.

Mr. Shultz presented a handsomely bound copy of the Haggadah, the ritual readings and prayers that accompany the Passover meal, to Mr. Begun, a sinewy dissident who was released from his third term in prison in February but has

not received permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz then gave Mr. Slepak a framed photograph of the Slepak grandchildren, who live in the United States. Mr. Slepak, with a gray beard and a ruddy face, has the look of a prophet. He has been waiting 17 years for an exit visa and has served several years in exile.

The picture had come from Mr. Slepak's two sons, Alexander and Leonid, who emigrated some years ago and who met with Mr. Shultz in Washington last week.

"A picture is better than nothing," Mr. Shultz said sympathetically. "We have four grandchildren. They've just been at our house for a couple of weeks. We're very grandchildren-oriented."

Mr. Slepak replied, "I'm so moved by your attention."

"I think he made an extremely important gesture," said Viktor Brailovsky, a mathematician who was exiled for five years in Kazakhstan. "This is something that never occurred before. It came at a very important time when we, as perpetual optimists, see an opportunity for the solution of our problem."

Another hint of improvement was news from Vladimir O. Feltsman, a virtuoso pianist, that "after eight years of silence" imposed on him after he applied to emigrate, he would be allowed to give a concert in Moscow on April 21.

Not everyone was as sanguine, however. Some cited an article published in the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya in early April asserting that Western leaders wanted the dissidents to emigrate because they possessed state secrets.

Some saw in the article the seeds of a campaign to smear the Jewish dissidents with espionage charges. Mr. Mai and his wife, Helen Seidel, said they were summoned by a counterintelligence officer. The officer, they said, warned that because Mr. Mai held unspecified secrets, he should not associate with U.S. diplomats.

Mr. Shultz's appearance was a precedent for a U.S. secretary of state. When Mr. Shultz and his predecessors were in Moscow on past occasions for high-level talks on

arms control, they calculated that meeting dissidents would sour the atmosphere and damage the talks.

For the last two years, the embassy has held a seder for Jews who have been refused permission to emigrate. When Mr. Shultz was asked if he wished to attend, he agreed. After all, U.S. officials reasoned, the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev has been preaching *glasnost*, or "openness," and the United States has been preaching liberal emigration.

Jewish emigration, having reached a high of more than 51,000 in 1979, has fallen to a trickle in recent years. But there was a slight rise last month, accompanied by hints of further liberalization.

The kosher food and wine was brought to the Soviet Union on Mr. Shultz's plane. About 75 people, one-third of them Americans, sat at round tables in the ballroom of the mansion that serves as Ambassador Jack F. Matlock Jr.'s residence.

"We never stop," Mr. Shultz told the would-be émigrés. "And if our hopes are disappointed, we keep on. We think about you, we pray for you, and we are with you. On every occasion we meet with the Soviets we will always bring this subject up, and they know it."

"Whether it seems to be a time of hope or a time of disappointment," he added, "our effort is always there. But we never give up, we never stop trying, never give up, never give up."



Secretary of State George P. Shultz at the seder in Moscow.

SHIPS: A Soviet Role in the Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

the idea of having some of their ships change registration and fly the U.S. flag. U.S. officials said Tuesday that the idea is still under serious consideration.

Mr. Gerasimov said at first that the ships rented from the Soviet Union would fly Kuwaiti flags, but then consulted his notes and said, "It is possible in the future that they would fly Soviet flags."

Western analysts said it was unlikely the Kuwaitis would welcome a Soviet military escort if the ships were flying Kuwaiti flags, for the same reason they have rejected offers of U.S. Navy protection.

The agreement with Kuwait is one sign of growing Soviet uneasiness about efforts to fortify the U.S. position in the Gulf.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger recently ordered the navy to station an aircraft carrier

with several escorts near the Gulf at all times in an effort to fulfill President Ronald Reagan's pledge to keep oil flowing to U.S. allies in Europe and Japan.

American diplomats have also renewed promises of support to moderate Gulf nations in an effort to reassure them that the United States does not plan to reduce its role in the region following the controversy over the arms deliveries to Iran.

After reports of the increased U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, Mr. Gerasimov last week accused the United States of building up tensions in the region in hopes of "intimidating the countries of the Persian Gulf to force them to invite the United States to become their protector."

The Soviet Union and the United States have taken roughly similar positions on the Iran-Iraq war, calling for a negotiated settlement but, barring that, favoring the defeat of Iran. Both sides see an Iranian victory as a major threat to stability in the region.

Greece Cautious On Turkey EC Bid

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece took a "wait and see" stance Tuesday on Turkey's formal application to join the European Community and said it awaited the reaction of its EC partners with interest. Turkey's application was presented in Brussels earlier Tuesday by Ali Bozer, the Turkish minister of state in charge of community affairs.

Greece has blocked Ankara's entry to the EC for years, citing the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus and what it calls the violation of human rights in Turkey, a Turkish government incompatible with EC countries, and unsatisfactory economic conditions.

But when asked Tuesday for Greece's reaction to Turkey's formal application, which was made earlier Tuesday, a government spokesman said merely: "Greece awaits with great interest the reactions of other EC partners. It is an issue that pertains not only to Greece."

Syria Troops Move South Along Road To Sidon

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — About 100 Syrian soldiers deployed Tuesday along a strategic coastal highway linking Beirut to southern Lebanon, edging closer to Israel's northern border and nearer to Palestinian camps controlled by loyalists of Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

They took up positions at four key points beside soldiers of the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade, thus extending Syrian control south of Beirut for the first time since 1981.

More than 7,000 Syrian troops entered Beirut on Feb. 22 at the request of Lebanese Moslem ministers to quell inter-militia fighting and to end anarchy in the Moslem-dominated western half of Beirut.

The southward deployment followed clashes between the Shiite Amal militia and Palestinian guerrillas entrenched in hilltop positions overlooking the port city of Sidon.

A week ago, Syrian soldiers and military observers entered besieged Palestinian camps in Beirut, partially lifting a five-month blockade imposed by Amal, Syria's main Lebanese ally.

The Syrian decision to end the so-called camps war between Amal militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas was prompted by Arab and international pressure to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population trapped in the shantytowns without adequate food or medical care.

The stationing of Syrian troops up to the Awali bridge, 28 miles (45 kilometers) south of Beirut and 30 miles north of Israel's northern border, raised fears of possible tension with Palestinian fighters in the camp of Ain al Helweh, a main Arafat stronghold.

Israeli troops withdrew from the Awali bridge and the Sidon area in February 1985, two and a half years after the 1982 invasion of southern Lebanon.

Israeli soldiers are still positioned inside a security zone, a six-mile-deep strip of land adjacent to Israel's border with Lebanon. The South Lebanon Army, a southern Lebanese militia trained, equipped and financed by Israel, helps Israeli soldiers man the border strip.

Last week Syrian troops ventured south of Sidon while escorting a convoy of ammunition for Amal past Palestinian positions near Sidon.

WORLD BRIEFS

Russians, Czechs Rebuff Press Reports

BONN (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia held a joint news conference in Bonn on Tuesday to counter what they called Western speculation that Prague was resisting the Kremlin's policy of reforms.

The Soviet ambassador, Yuri Kvitsinsky, joined his Czechoslovak colleague, Dusan Spacil, at Prague's embassy to report on the visit of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to Czechoslovakia last week.

Mr. Kvitsinsky decried Western press reports that he said described "fear and uncertainty" among the Czechoslovak leadership. "In fact, of course, it was all quite otherwise," he said. "We need to alter our line on all aspects, and the brotherly kiss, not reported by the West German mass media, is a symbolic proof of this."

Disclosures Halt Hinckley Hearing

WASHINGTON (WP) — John W. Hinckley Jr., who shot President Ronald Reagan in 1981, wrote a letter recently to Theodore Bundy, who served a life sentence in California for leading followers in the cult murders of the actress Sharon Tate and six other persons in 1969.

The doctor also testified that several years ago Mr. Hinckley remained at the address of Charles Manson so he could write to him. Mr. Manson is the address of Charles Manson in California for leading followers in the cult murders of the actress Sharon Tate and six other persons in 1969.

The surprise testimony Monday brought an abrupt adjournment of a special hearing in federal court in Washington on whether Mr. Hinckley would be permitted a one-day unescorted Easter visit with his parents. Mr. Hinckley has been confined to St. Elizabeths Hospital here since he shot Mr. Reagan and three others. (Prosecutors said Tuesday that Mr. Hinckley had written Mr. Bundy three or four letters after initiating the correspondence last spring, United Press International reported.)

Dublin Starts Passport Inquiry in U.K.

DUBLIN (UPI) — Ireland sent a team of investigators to London on Tuesday to sift through thousands of passport applications in an inquiry into allegations that Irish travel documents may have been passed to international terrorists and drug smugglers.

At the same time, an Irish official who dropped from sight after he was ordered home from London for "consultations" in the case contacted the Irish Embassy in London through his attorney, but government officials declined to disclose details of the conversation. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Charles Haughey's cabinet met Tuesday in Dublin to study allegations in the London-based newspaper Sunday People claiming that falsified Irish passports were available from the country's London embassy for prices ranging up to £15,000 (\$24,400).

News reports said that about 500 Irish passports had been sold over the past five years, many of them to Arabs who may have passed on the documents to international terrorist and drug smuggling networks.

India May Free 376 Sikhs in Peace Bid

NEW DELHI (AFP) — The government said Tuesday that it might release 376 Sikhs detained since the Indian Army's assault on the Golden Temple in June 1984 as a peace overture in Punjab.

They have been held without trial since the attack on the shrine in Amritsar, in which about 600 were killed. Witnesses have said nearly 1,000 died. Their release is one of the main demands by Sikh militants who seek an independent homeland in the northern state.

The government will begin to review their cases "in two or three days," the human resources development minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said. The announcement followed talks between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Punjab chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, in New Delhi.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court stayed on Tuesday the executions, pending appeals, of three Sikhs convicted of the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984. The stay was ordered after appeals by Satwant Singh, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh against the death sentences handed down and confirmed last year.

Paraguay Said to Arrest 7 Opponents

ASUNCION, Paraguay (Reuters) — The police have arrested seven opposition politicians for meeting without permission less than a week after a state of siege was lifted in the Paraguayan capital, according to an opposition leader. The police did not confirm or deny the arrests.

"This is the first expression that the lifting of the state of siege has in no way changed the authoritarian attitude of the government," Juan Manuel Benítez Florentin, president of the main opposition Authentic Liberal Radical Party, said Monday. The seven arrested are being held incommunicado in Asunción, he said.

President Alfredo Stroessner, who has ruled Paraguay since 1954, ended the state of siege in the capital on April 1. It was lifted outside the capital in 1970.

Hess Asks Allied Leaders for Freedom

BERLIN (AP) — Rudolf Hess, the last of the Nazi leaders in prison, has written a letter to the leaders of the four World War II Allies asking that he be released from Spandau Prison in West Berlin on humanitarian grounds, West German television said Tuesday. He will be 93 on April 23.

Hess wrote to President Ronald Reagan, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President François Mitterrand of France on March 30, the sources said. The weekly magazine Der Spiegel said Saturday that Mr. Gorbachev was considering the release of Hess, who was Hitler's deputy.

For the Record

The latest round of the Chinese-Russian talks on the normalization of relations opened in Moscow on Tuesday and will last a week, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. The 10th round is being conducted by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor Rogachev, and his Chinese colleague, Qian Qichen. (APF)

A Nairobi court has sentenced a former Kenyan student, Peter Mwangi, to 15 months in prison for passing political information to the Libyan Embassy in Nairobi, newspapers there said Tuesday. (Reuters)

Belgian customs officials seized a consignment of anti-tank rockets made in North Korea and destined for Angola at the Ostend airport, informed sources said in Brussels on Tuesday. (APF)

TRAVEL UPDATE

France to Expand Highway Network

PARIS (Reuters) — France will expand its road network by more than half again over the next 10 years to further open the nation to its European neighbors, according to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Transport Minister Pierre Méhaignerie.

Mr. Chirac and Mr. Méhaignerie told a news conference Monday that the project would be partially financed by about 2 billion francs (\$333 million) from a government program to sell 65 state-owned companies. The expansion was prompted by plans to build a tunnel linking France and Britain by 1993, by Spanish and Portuguese accession to the European Community, and by the decision to hold the 1992 winter Olympic Games in the French Alps and the summer games in Barcelona.

Complaints About U.S. Airlines Soar

NEW YORK (NYT) — Consumer complaints about U.S. airlines nearly doubled in March from the same time a year ago and increased by 52 percent in the first three months this year, according to figures released by the Transportation Department.

More than a third of the complaints involved flight delays or cancellations, mainly on recently merged airlines. Complaints about lost baggage, busy telephone reservation lines and problems obtaining refunds also increased substantially.

Flights to the Maldives were canceled and tourists were evacuated when storms lashed the Maldivian Islands for three days and 20,000 homes were flooded, a Maldivian diplomat said in Sri Lanka on Tuesday. (Reuters)

Venezuela is considering an AIDS-free certificate as an entry requirement, Health Minister Otto Hernandez said Tuesday. (APF)

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Rival PLO Chiefs Hold Talks In Effort to End Differences

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Leaders of rival factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization have met for the first time in four years in an attempt to end their differences.

They met in Algiers on Monday before an April 20 session of the Palestine National Council, which the Palestinians call their parliament-in-exile.

Middle East analysts said they were skeptical that the Palestinian leaders could reach an agreement because of their deep-rooted divisions and complex problems bearing on PLO policy and relations with Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

"Only if they decide to adopt no policy at all would Palestinian leaders arrive at a common denominator," said a Western diplomat who monitors PLO activity.

On hand for the talks are the organization's three main figures, Yasser Arafat, the organization's chairman and head of the main-stream el-Fatah movement; Dr. Georges Habash, secretary-general of the hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Also taking part are officials from the Iraq-sponsored Arab Liberation Front; the Popular Struggle Front, a splinter group led by Dr. Samir Ghosheh; both factions in the Palestine Liberation Front; the Soviet-backed Palestine Communist Party and the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

One Palestine Liberation Front section is led by Mohammed Abbas, better known as Abu Abbas. His group hijacked the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro in the Mediterranean in October 1985.

Fatah Revolutionary Council is an underground organization led by Sabri el-Banna, who is known as Abu Nidal. The group broke away from Fatah 14 years ago.

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Moscow Affair Stings Marines

Sergeant Likens Charges to a Punch 'Right in the Gut'

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

QUANTICO, Virginia — Master Gunnery Sergeant Michael Hakim was succinct about the accusations against the Marine Corps guards who served in Moscow: "It hurts."

Sergeants at the Marine Corps base here have been stung deeply by the charges of espionage filed against two Marines, of suspected espionage charges against a third, and of charges of failing to report social contacts with Soviet women against a fourth Marine.

After the charges, the entire contingent of 28 Marines assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was ordered back to the United States to be questioned and reassigned, as were the six Marines on duty in the consulate at Leningrad.

The State Department said Monday that 15 replacements had arrived in Moscow and that some of the former security detachment had left Monday. Meanwhile, Pentagon officials said the trial of Sergeant Clayton Lonetree, the first Marine arrested, might begin in Quantico as early as next week.

The sergeants expressed dismay, embarrassment and anger at the accused Marines, and at the press and the public for what they felt was the maligning of the Marine

Corps for the reported misdeeds of a few.

In interviews Monday, each of the sergeants was careful to note that the charges against the Marines on duty in Moscow have yet to be proved in court and that, regardless of the outcome, the Marines are determined to carry out their duties.

Marines, they said, felt the sting of the scandal more than members of a civilian organization might because of their emphasis on a proud and visible tradition. In the view of some advisers and critics alike, the Marine Corps generates a fervor approaching that of a cult.

The sergeants are on the staff of the Noncommissioned Officers' School, which trains newly promoted staff sergeants with about seven years of service and new master sergeants with about 17 years of service. The sergeants selected for this duty are not only trainers but role models who set standards for other noncommissioned officers.

Sergeant Hakim pointed to the sense of brotherhood in the corps. "It's kind of like we were a family and my brother was hooked on drugs and blemished our family name," he said. "It hurts, but the Marine Corps will survive."

Another master gunnery sergeant, Cecil L. Turnbow, who was a

guard at the Moscow embassy in 1969, said he took the blow personally. "When I first heard the news that they had problems over there," he said, "it was as if someone on your team hit you right in the gut."

Sergeant Turnbow expressed little sympathy for unmarried Marines in Moscow, where several have been accused of having sexual relations with Russian women. When he arrived there as a bachelor, he said, a civilian security official pointed out an attractive Russian woman who was an employee of the embassy.

"He told me: 'Cecil, if I catch you so much as looking cross-eyed at that woman, you're out of here,'" the sergeant said.

Sergeant Turnbow said a year in Moscow was not much different from the year many married Marines spend on the Japanese island of Okinawa without their families. Despite the restrictions in Moscow, there were people from other embassies to meet and things to do.

"I grew up in New Mexico," he said, "and the ballet was the furthest thing from my mind. But I went in Moscow."

Sergeant Turnbow, who serves at the Noncommissioned Officers' School and is an adviser to students, said questions about the incident had come up in discussion groups. A recurring theme, he said, was, "This is America, and whether it's one of ours or not, he's not guilty until proven guilty."

Master Sergeant Howard R. Wilson, another former embassy guard who also served in Lisbon, Vatican City and Dublin, said younger Marines who work for him now were surprised that there might be attempts to entice Marines into espionage. Older Marines, he said, were more aware of the possibilities.

Sergeant Wilson also said his friends who are instructors in the nearby security guard school were anxious to prove that what had happened in the Soviet Union was an isolated case. "When you encounter a bad situation," he said, "Marines regroup and prove everybody wrong."

Sergeant Major B.P. Ross said: "We're being maligned and battered without anyone having been convicted. For the actions of a few, we are all being condemned."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Patients Not Told To Quit Smoking

Doctors are in the best position to persuade their patients to stop smoking, but a survey suggests physicians are not using their influence as much as they should. More than half the smokers polled by federal Centers for Disease Control said their doctors never have advised them to quit.

A survey of 5,875 smokers in Michigan found that only 44 percent reported ever being told by their physicians to kick the habit, despite clear evidence of its dangers and official recommendations by the American

Medical Association, the biggest U.S. professional group for doctors, to do so.

"Doctors still enjoy more prestige in this country than any other profession," said Dr. Ronald Davis, a health education researcher for the Centers.

"With that position in society, doctors are obligated to try to get their patients to quit smoking because they have a better chance of doing it than anybody else."

Short Takes

The key to succeeding as a president is a balanced and secure personality. This was the

one point of apparent agreement among more than 60 scholars and former presidential confidants who gathered recently at Princeton University to analyze modern presidential leadership, the Los Angeles Times reports. And the best way for a president to be balanced and secure, according to Wilbur J. Cohen, an educator who has served under six presidents, is "to have a mother who loves you and nurtures you. He cited the maternal care and affection lavished on Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy.

Mark Rudd, who led student demonstrations against Vietnam and the established order at Columbia University in 1968, visited his old campus the other day for a speaking engagement.

Now 39 and the divorced father of two, Mr. Rudd has been teaching at a vocational school in New Mexico and writing an

autobiography. He predicted that Nicaragua will be for the present generation what Vietnam was for his. He said that because of Nicaragua, "I'm uncertain now than I was during Vietnam." But he sounded mellower than two decades ago when he called for the authorities to be put "up against the wall." He said: "I don't think that power is a realistic short-term goal anymore. I think our short-term goal is education."

Ronald Reagan, who has stated that his memory failed on certain aspects of the Iran arms affair, said in remarks to the College of Physicians in Philadelphia early this month, "For me, politics is forgive and, as you may have heard sometimes, forget."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

5 Marines Sent Home From Vienna Embassy

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Five Marine guards have been sent home from the U.S. Embassy in Vienna on suspicion of having had "social contact" with East European during previous assignments in the Soviet bloc, an embassy official said Tuesday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the five left Vienna on Sunday. All served in East European nations before coming to Vienna, but the official refused to say where.

Some U.S. embassy spokesmen in the East bloc, reached by telephone from Vienna, indicated that no Marines had been withdrawn from those posts so far in what appears to be a widespread investigation of mission security.

Sergeant Clayton Lonetree, one of two Marine guards accused of espionage after fraternizing with Soviet women while serving in Moscow, was working at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna when he was arrested in December. Some Western reports have alleged that Sergeant Lonetree divulged plans of the U.S. Embassy in Vienna to Soviet security agents before his arrest.

In Vienna, the embassy official said the recall of the five Marines "is part of a continuing review of security procedures at many U.S. embassies, including the one in Vienna, following the discovery of Soviet espionage attempts at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow."

The embassy spokesman refused to say if the five Marines knew Sergeant Lonetree or Corporal Arnold Bracy, the other former guard in Moscow charged with espionage.

"The investigation of the activities of the five has nothing to do with anything they did while they were serving in Vienna," he stressed. "They have not been charged with espionage-related activities. They are, rather, under suspicion of having had social contact with host country nationals while they were serving at U.S. embassies in Eastern bloc countries, before coming to Vienna."



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Thatcher's Lead Solid, Polls Show

Reuters

LONDON — Two public opinion polls gave Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's governing Conservative Party a commanding lead on Tuesday, fueling speculation that she would call an early June election.

A telephone survey in the Sun tabloid showed the Conservatives 17 percentage points ahead of the Labor Party. It was the biggest rating yet for Mrs. Thatcher. Another poll, commissioned by a financial investment company, said the Conservative Party was 13 percentage points ahead of Labor.

The poll results raised expectations in political circles that Mrs. Thatcher would opt for an early June election in her bid for a third term in office. She does not have to call elections until June 1988.

Tire Store Bombed in Spain

Reuters

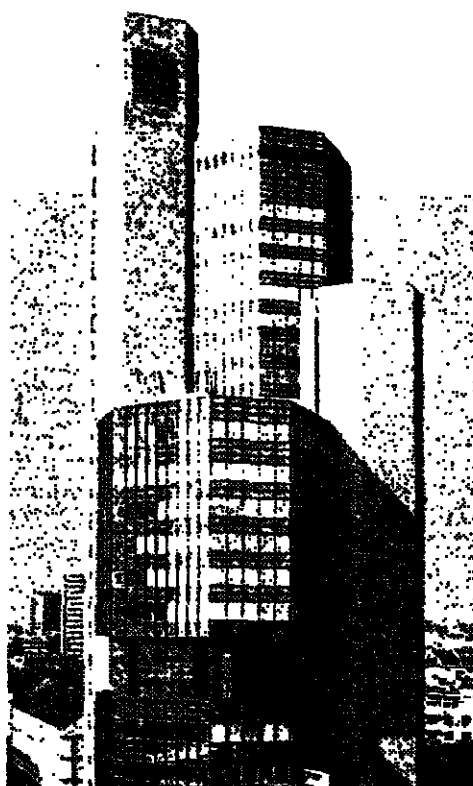
PAMPLONA, Spain — A bomb exploded outside a Michelin tire store in Pamplona on Monday night. No one was injured in what the police said was the latest attack against French interests in the Basque region of Spain.

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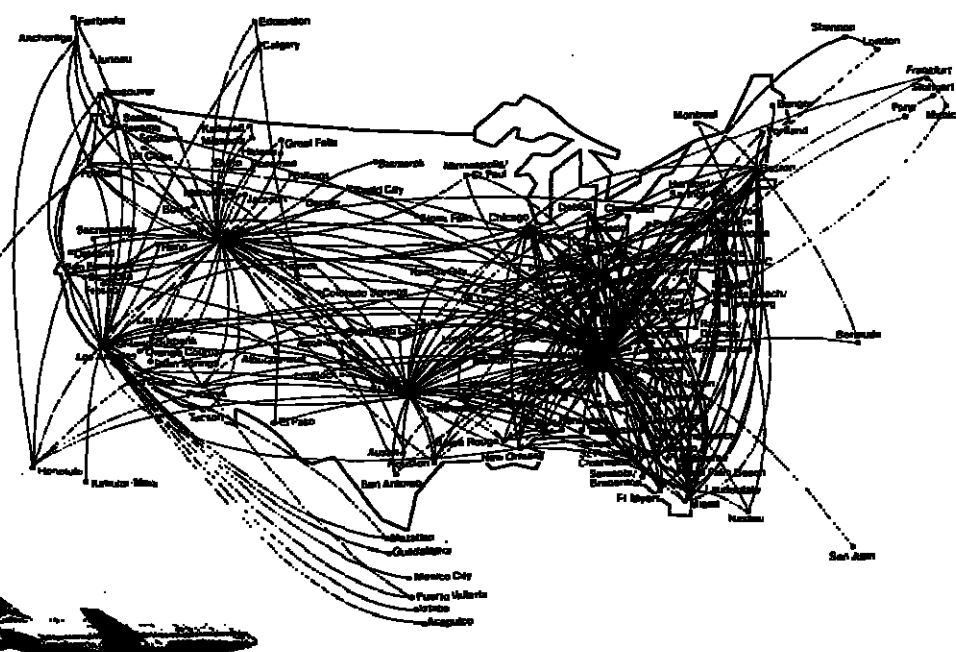
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A Korean Step Backward

Something ominous has happened in South Korea. The government has suspended its consultations with the opposition on a new constitution. These talks were begun by President Chun Doo Hwan to put a solid foundation of legitimacy under his country's system of rule, a foundation that the system needed because of the context of coup and violence by which he had come to power. But now the opportunity to build that foundation has been put off at least until after the Summer Olympics in Seoul in 1988, and probably longer. That means that President Chun, to make good on his pledge to step down early in 1989, will use the existing one-sided rules, which allow him in effect to handpick his successor. Already there are demonstrations, and it is widely expected that students and other radical elements will pick up the pace of protest.

President Chun blames the disarray of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party for putting compromise on proposed constitutional changes out of reach. It is true that the NKDP is split and that its leadership has been unable to resolve internal differences or even to ensure orderly discussion of them. But the government had played on the opposition's divisions, and it encouraged the split that it now pounces upon to justify the suspension of constitutional talks. Those talks were not only South Korea's best hope to modernize its political system but also its best safety valve. The opposition's disabilities were not a forcing event that required Mr. Chun to turn off that valve.

That he has done so makes it the more urgent for him to open another. Basic civil and political rights — free speech, assembly, press and petition — could be broadened now. They should not be held hostage to negotiations over constitutional change.

Through the seven Chun years, a feeling has grown in some Korean quarters that the United States is responsible for the military's political hold. A major speech by Assistant Secretary of State Gaston Sigur last February, in which he suggested that South Korean military rule lacked legitimacy, was a catch-up effort to identify Washington with peaceful democratic change. In fact, the whole prospect of U.S. policy in Korea is threatened by President Chun's new act.

For decades the United States has supported South Korea's security and growth, but the time is overdue for political reform of the sort Mr. Chun has foreclosed. His lapse narrows the ground on which the two countries can work together for common goals.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Bizarre Texas Tale

If it were a movie, only George Lucas would dare direct: Texaco, America's eighth-largest industrial corporation, is threatened with ruin by the largest legal damage judgment ever awarded. Only bankruptcy, the biggest bankruptcy proceeding ever, can save it.

But this is no movie. Thousands of jobs and the ownership of billions in productive assets are clouded by the caprices of the Texas legal system. The best hope now is that the Texas Supreme Court can speedily repair the offense to justice — and to the state's reputation as a good place to do business.

The bizarre tale began in January 1984, when Texaco outbid a smaller rival, Pennzoil, for control of Getty Oil. Pennzoil sued, claiming that Texaco had enticed Getty into breaking a binding contract. In December 1985 a Houston judge and jury awarded Pennzoil an astounding \$10.5 billion in damages, plus interest.

Months of frenzied legal maneuvering followed. Texaco failed to obtain a new trial or a significant reduction in the crippling damage judgment. The company was unable either to settle out of court with Pennzoil or to meet the \$10 billion bond required by Texas to continue the appeals process. Thus Texaco has now sought refuge in federal bankruptcy court in New York. The court's job will be to protect the rights of Texaco's creditors, including Pennzoil, while protecting the giant oil company's capacity to carry on business.

That is the first sensible development in this long litany of wrong turns. The U.S. Supreme Court was certainly right in ruling that Texaco should pursue remedies in state courts before turning the matter into a federal case. But to date, the behavior of the Texas courts has been reminiscent of what passes for justice in small countries run by colonels in mirrored sunglasses.

The first judge in Texaco vs. Pennzoil refused to step down even after it was discovered that he had taken a \$10,000 campaign contribution from Pennzoil's lawyer. The second judge, assigned when the first became ill, was a specialist in divorce law who retired 20 years before.

Perhaps Texaco did violate the law; that is a complicated question yet to be examined by a judge who is knowledgeable in corporate law. Even so, the punishment meted out by the Texas court hardly fits the crime.

Pennzoil originally planned to buy a chunk of Getty for \$5.3 billion, about 10 percent less than Texaco later paid. The Texas court ruled that Pennzoil was entitled to \$7.5 billion in compensatory damages alone. This implied that the property was actually worth \$12.8 billion — the offering price of \$5.3 billion plus \$7.5 billion for potential lost earnings. Neither the judge nor the jury explained why Getty's stockholders would have been foolish enough to sell out for \$7.5 billion less than full value.

Chapter 11 bankruptcy prevents Pennzoil from squeezing Texaco while the parties fight out the merits in court. Bankruptcy also gives Texaco an ace in the hole: The bankruptcy judge has no right to second-guess a state court jury, but federal law may give him discretion to reduce the damages to as little as a few hundred million dollars.

The best remedy, though, would not come from federal courts. The state of Texas owes Texaco a hearing before a competent, unbiased judge and jury. The eyes of justice are upon it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hart's Second Chance

The scene was the Red Rocks Amphitheater, 16 miles from Denver, and the speaker, having just driven over in his Jeep from his home in nearby Troublesome Gulch and talking as the television cameras recorded him in front of the snowcapped Rocky Mountains, was Gary Hart. "Ideas are what govern this all about," he told the reporters and cameramen who had been bused up for the eight-minute announcement, "and governing is what this election is all about."

Thus came the official beginning of Gary Hart's second campaign for president. The man who started as a long shot in 1983 starts in 1987 with a big lead in the polls, though he is quick to concede that early polls, with a field of unknowns, do not mean much.

Mr. Hart has some basis for claiming he is the candidate of ideas. He has produced some thoughtful position papers that give every sign of reflecting the candidate's views and not just those of his staff.

He has taken some venturesome stands, backing an oil-import fee (a bad idea in our view but one that gained him support in Texas) and stoutly opposing all protectionism (a good idea, and one that hurts him among union leaders). He has a long record of supporting military reform and talks now of something called a Strategic Investment Initiative. For years he has tried to distinguish himself from Democrats whose solution for every domestic problem is more federal spending — though in the Senate he usually supported such programs.

But ideas are not all there is to a campaign: Human beings choose which ideas will govern. And there apparently still is some unease with Gary Hart the person. You can cite specific reasons: He changed his name and for years reported a false birth date; he has not been able to win the support of more than a handful of his peers; he has not been able to pay off his 1984 campaign debt. He was at pains in his 1974 Senate and 1984 presidential campaigns to portray himself as the tribune of an idealistic young generation of which, chronologically at least, he is not a part.

Anyway, you will not hear the generational theme much; Mr. Hart is now one of the oldest Democrats running. What you will hear and see is a lot more of Gary Hart. The same television cameras that show candidates in front of snowcapped peaks also show them making tough decisions and responding to crises under pressure.

In 1984 Mr. Hart did not perform as well as he needed to to beat Walter Mondale, but did well enough to give himself the wide if not deep support he has today. Since November's elections he has been a sure-footed spokesman for his party and his own candidacy. Now comes the examination of his ideas, which he welcomes, and the relentless analysis of his character, with which he still seems uncomfortable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Plenty of Food — for a Price

There is now a substantial world surplus of food. Twenty-five countries, including some European Community nations, Canada, Australia, Argentina, China, India, even Saudi Arabia, are net exporters of grains.

The growing food surplus has been exacerbated by national policies of subsidizing farm outputs. World agricultural subsidies, which totaled about \$20 billion in 1970, have

risen to about \$150 billion. In the United States, aid to farmers is expected to reach \$27 billion this year. The 12 EC countries spent \$23 billion in 1986; Japan spent \$15 billion. The subsidies have led to excessive production and low prices for grains sold on the world market. The people who are taxed to provide the subsidies usually do not enjoy the benefits of the low world prices.

— From an article by Philip H. Abelson in Science magazine (Washington).

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No: All These 'Zero Options' Are Wrong for Europe

By Frederick Bonhart

RUSSELS — The West keeps on falling into traps set by itself. There is a great danger that Western governments will gradually weaken the West's ability to defend itself, due to lack of perspicacity and lack of confidence in their own ability and resolve to push through consistent policies. Freedom to criticize government decisions is the very basis of Western societies, and the Soviet leadership knows how to exploit this for its purposes.

We are about to see it again in the dispute over shorter-range ballistic missiles, a critical point at the Geneva negotiations. The "zero option" for medium-range missiles, however useful in reducing East-West tension, is strategically a mistake. We are now heading for a zero option in shorter-range missiles. NATO officials believe that Secretary of State George Shultz will be hearing such a proposal in Moscow this week. The end result will be a well-known and well-publicized aim of the Soviet Union: a denuclearized Europe.

It all started in 1978 with the "so-called" neutron bomb. That small nuclear weapon with its reduced blast effect but strong immediate radiation power would be an effective

means of inhibiting attacks by massed Warsaw Pact tanks and troops without causing too much damage to nearby people and structures. But it was soon branded a "capitalist weapon that preserves property while destroying lives." The cliché caught on and raised an outcry, and the weapon was shelved by President Carter.

The next act began when the Soviet Union had reached strategic parity with the United States and started to deploy its new SS-20s, ballistic missiles in the sub-strategic range. With the superpowers holding each other in check with their strategic arsenals, this would have eroded the American nuclear guarantee for Europe and made it vulnerable to Soviet pressure. At the insistence of European leaders, the Americans agreed to develop medium-range missiles for Europe. These were to restore the balance by being able to hit Soviet territory from Europe (although the plans were careful to limit the range so as to exclude Moscow). The missiles were to be aimed at military targets such as high-level command

posts, military communications centers, missile sites and air bases in the Western Soviet Union, and thus prevent an attack on Europe. Another, even stronger outcry was raised. Although West European electorates later supported the concept, governments wavered. Hence the zero option.

On present appearances it looks as if it will be successful. But what seems a simple equation to Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency ("Simple but True: We Agree to What We Asked For," March 31), will now leave allied military commanders with a gap in the deterrence spectrum. Both General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, and General Wolfgang Altenburg, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, have expressed their misgivings.

We now come to the shorter-range missiles. Again NATO is faced by a Soviet upgrade. SS-21s are replacing older FROG missiles. SS-23s are taking the place of the SS-12 Scaleboard. In the 300- to 1,000-kilometer (180- to 620-mile) bracket, 77 SS-12/22s, 143 SS-23s and

375 Scud B missiles are facing 72 Pershing IAs: the Warsaw Pact thus outnumbered NATO by more than eight to one. This would enable the Soviet high command to knock out the allied weapons while putting most of the vital installations of Allied Command Europe at risk. Small wonder that senior planners at NATO headquarters say it is the

shorter-range missiles that they worry about. Again, the Soviets are skillfully combining tough bargaining in private with ingenious posturing in public. Mikhail Gorbachev, in his speech March 30 during Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Moscow, coolly advocated NATO "slipping away from their own zero option" and advocating a buildup of U.S. operational and tactical weapons. Viktor Karpov, the chief Soviet arms control negotiator, had earlier made similar allegations, and there have been outraged articles in Pravda. The anti-nuclear fires are again being fanned. No doubt we soon shall be hearing more about this from European opposition parties and the nuclear disarmament movements.

The aim of these maneuvers is becoming clear. In his Prague speech on Friday, Mr. Gorbachev again mentioned his willingness to withdraw shorter-range missiles from East Germany and Czechoslovakia. There now will be further promises to withdraw such missiles from Europe altogether, provided the West does likewise. Secretary Shultz, in Moscow, will have to say that the allies have not been consulted, and he can thus delay the maneuver. But the Soviet leadership must calculate that European opinion will be so sensitized that the offer cannot be refused.

This, again, would bring us nearer to the nuclear-free Europe the Soviets are so intent on achieving. But it would be a Europe which, although no nuclear weapons could be fired from it, would remain under permanent threat from nuclear weapons aimed at it from outside. For even if all medium-range missiles were destroyed and all shorter-range ones withdrawn beyond the Urals, the Soviets would still be left with ample capacity in strategic weapons to hold the United States in check and blow up the whole of Europe.

Not that they would, of course. They wouldn't need to.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, a review of economic and military power published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Yes: Oust Both Sides' Medium-Range Missiles

By Viktor P. Karpov

The writer is chief arms control negotiator for the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW — The current discussions on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe show promise as a basis for an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States. The general principle was agreed upon at the Reykjavik summit, and its translation into a concrete treaty is essential to resolving the issue of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe.

But a disturbing development occurred after the Soviet Union unveiled its Reykjavik package, which would separate medium-range missiles from other nuclear arms and space weapons issues. The American delegation then placed its own draft treaty on the table, creating in effect a new package.

This new U.S. proposal seeks to tie any agreement on medium-range missiles to the issue of shorter-range missiles — those with

ranges of about 300 to 600 miles — purportedly because the removal of Soviet SS-20s and American Pershing-2s and cruise missiles would leave Europe dangerously exposed in the face of Soviet superiority in shorter-range missiles.

There is no evidence whatsoever to support this allegation. If we look at the balance between NATO, including British and French nuclear forces, it is clear that the argument is totally groundless. Those who support it seem to forget that in 1979, when NATO took this "dual-track decision," the possibility of the United States foregoing deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe was linked only to the removal of Soviet SS-20s and nothing else.

Now that there is a real possibility of agreement on ridding Europe of Soviet and American medium-range missiles, the United States has proposed new conditions that create further difficulties. Obviously, this arrangement is designed to enable the United States to delay decisions on both issues, should Washington choose to do so.

Another cause for concern is the admission by the United States that it may decide to convert Pershing-2s into shorter-range Pershing-1Bs and station them in Europe. American experts and others believe that these missiles could easily be converted back into Pershing-2s. By this method, America would actually preserve its intermediate-range capability in Europe if it decided to back out of an agreement on intermediate-range forces.

An accord based on the U.S. proposal could also allow America to maintain its present nuclear capability in Europe by deploying its cruise missiles on ships or replacing their nuclear warheads with conventional weapons rather than scrapping them altogether.

And there they were, in never-never land, where everything seemed possible.



Iran: The Mullahs Are Playing Dangerous Games With Nuclear Fire

By David Segal

This is the second of two articles.

DENVER — With the start of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980, Iran's eagerness for nuclear weapons may have increased. A Reagan administration official has warned that it is likely that "if either Iran or Iraq had nuclear arms at their disposal, they would use them."

The Iranian effort has focused in part on completing the shah's nuclear projects. In the summer of 1982, Iran opened confidential negotiations with Kraftwerk Union of West Germany for the completion of the two reactors that the company had been building at Bushehr.

According to Feridun Fesharaki, the former Iranian energy official, Bushehr-1 is 75 percent complete, lacking only a core, while Bushehr-2 is nearly 60 percent complete, lacking a core and other equipment. In 1984, as the negotiations with West Germany dragged on, Iran opened a nuclear

research institute at the University of Isfahan. In 1985 the West German government decided not to resume work on the Bushehr reactors for the duration of the Iran-Iraq war.

Not long after this decision, on Nov. 6, 1985, a curious advertisement appeared in the Iranian edition of Tehran's semi-official Kayhan newspaper, the edition most likely to be read by Iranians living abroad. In part, the advertisement read:

"In order to develop the basic nuclear sciences and attain the benefits of nuclear technology, the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran is conducting a conference from 14-19 March 1986 in Bushehr. This will be the first nuclear science and technology conference held in Iran."

"Therefore, Iran's Atomic Energy

Organization invites all scientists, Iranian or foreign, and all Iranian postgraduate physics and science students who are studying abroad to participate in the conference and help with its research. To encourage such participation, the Organization will pay all the participants' travel expenses to and from Iran and other expenses incurred while in Iran."

Since the Bushehr conference, most of Iran's efforts to expand its nuclear capabilities and conduct nuclear research have centered on the Nuclear Research Center of the Amir Kabir College (formerly Polytechnic College) of Tehran University, which houses an American-made 5-megawatt research reactor, the only known active reactor in Iran.

According to an Iranian source,

the nuclear physics staff at Amir Kabir held a top-level meeting last January to decide on fund allocations, the makeup of teams, and lines of research. That same month, after an absence of more than seven years, Mr. Fesharaki, who has been highly critical of Iran's present government, returned to Tehran for a visit at the government's invitation. The timing, according to Mr. Fesharaki, was coincidental. He says that his visit had nothing to do with nuclear energy.

Given the evidence that Iran has an active nuclear program under way, the question is whether it will succeed. According to Mr. Fesharaki, Iran's desire to build nuclear weapons is serious — but its organization is not.

"It is difficult [for Iran] to concentrate on anything for any length of time that is not directly related to the war," he says. "Given the circumstances, they just don't have the manpower; they don't have the money; they don't have the contacts. They simply can't do a Pakistani-type operation." Of the 120 people in the chemistry and physics departments at Tehran University in 1979, only eight remain. The two Bushehr reactors are being used for grain storage.

But other evidence makes it hard to dismiss the Iranian nuclear threat. First of all, the Bushehr project may not be dead. According to a 1982 article in Nucleonics Week, India has offered to finish the reactors and train Iranian technicians to operate them. The magazine says the offer was made by the Indian commerce minister, P. Shiv Shankar, during talks in 1982 with Iran's atomic energy agency.

Whatever the current status of the reactors, Iraq is obviously upset about something. Its air force has tried to bomb the Bushehr reactor site at least six times since May 1985, Iraq says. Even if the Bushehr reactors never become operational, Iran has other ways of getting the raw material for nuclear weapons. One approach

would involve Iran's U.S.-made research reactor at Tehran University, which, according to a study by Leonard Spector for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has a fuel load of 11 pounds (5 kilograms) of 93-percent enriched uranium. If that report is correct, this alone might be enough for a single nuclear weapon, given the right technology. Experts worry that Iran could also use the research reactor to create plutonium-239, the material used in the bomb that destroyed Nagasaki.

If Iran wants to go the plutonium route, there are significant uranium deposits in Yazd Province. One of the subjects of the 1986 Bushehr conference was "how to discover, obtain, explore for and manufacture nuclear raw materials."

Iran might have another way to make nuclear weapons, through a relatively new technology called laser enrichment. This still experimental technology uses lasers to separate weapons-grade uranium from ordinary uranium, without using expensive gaseous-diffusion plants. Evidence that Iran may already be aware of this laser technology comes from an American scientist, Jeffrey Eikenberry.

He said in a recent interview that in 1977, two Iranian scientists, Esmatollah Ziai and Mojtaba Taherzadeh, both of Tehran's Nuclear Research Center, agreed to finance him in developing such a laser. He built the hardware and, despite objections from the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration, was allowed to deliver four lasers to Iran in late 1978. Iran still has all four.

Iran's rulers are playing with nuclear fire. Tehran is apparently eager to make nuclear weapons and may soon have the necessary raw materials and technology. The question is what the rest of the world will do to keep the ayatollahs from going nuclear.

From The Washington Post, © 1987, David Segal.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Roosevelt Gains NEW YORK — Theodore Roosevelt swept yesterday's [April 13] primary elections in Pennsylvania, defeating President W.H. Taft for the Republican Presidential nomination in America's second-largest State. Returns from a few country districts have not yet been received, but Mr. Roosevelt apparently secured 50 of Pennsylvania's 64 delegates to the Republican Convention.

LONDON — Commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's victories in Illinois and Pennsylvania, the "Morning Leader" says: "What does it all signify? Not that Mr. Roosevelt will be elected President in November, but that Mr. Taft cannot. The Democrats could defeat Mr. Roosevelt on the third time issue alone, and they could, with less trouble, beat Mr. Taft, because his administration has not fired the popular imagination."

1937: Ford Can Unleash DETROIT — Reversing his traditional attitude, Henry Ford declared yesterday [April 14] that his employees were free to join any union they wished. The motor manufacturer declared he had always been in accord with the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. "Of course, the company employees are always free to join any union, lodge or union they want. But union they are foolish if they join a union that will lose liberty and gain WASHINGTON — President Frank-

lin D. Roosevelt today named a threatened strike of employees of two Southern Pacific Companies and the Northwestern Pacific Railway Company as organizations in which strikes are reported to be imminent.

مكتبة النجف

OPINION

It's Illegal to Show Regret
At Mr. Sisulu's Detention

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — For four months now a prominent black South African editor, Zwickelke Sisulu, has been held alone in a cell in Sandton, near Johannesburg. The state has not charged him with any crime or told him why he is being detained. There is no way of knowing when or whether he may be released.

As of this week, it is a crime in South Africa to express regret at Mr. Sisulu's detention. Writing a letter to suggest release of any detainee is punishable by up to 10 years in prison. So is making a

speech or displaying a bumper sticker that expresses "disapproval" of the idea of detention without charge.

Mr. Sisulu is one of thousands being held under the emergency declared in June by President Pieter W. Botha. I use him as an example because I know him, as do other American reporters and editors. Tyranny is easier to measure if you know one of its victims.

Two years ago Mr. Sisulu was a Nieman Fellow, one of the group of journalists chosen for a year of study at Harvard University. He made a profound impression in two ways: as a professional, a newspaperman, and as a potential leader in his country — a person of understanding and dignity who could help South Africa move toward the politics of reason if he were allowed to do so.

But he is not allowed to. That is the condition of being black in South Africa. It is the particular condition of Zwickelke Sisulu and his family.

His father, Walter, has been in prison with Nelson Mandela for more than 20 years. His mother, Albertina, is co-president of the leading internal anti-apartheid organization, the United Democratic Front. She was charged with treason a few years ago, but after lengthy detention and trial, the charges against her and others were dismissed.

Allowed Only to Pray

The South African government once again made a fool of itself by hastily exempting prayer from the list of activities, in support of the thousands detained without charge, which were banned last week. Archbishop Desmond Tutu was not therefore defying the law when he led [Monday's] service for those held under the state of emergency. Even the Pretoria authorities, it seems, realized just in time that arresting the head of the Anglican hierarchy might be a bit over the top. The latest restrictions work their ridiculous overkill are the work of people who think with their fists and support their arguments with whips [and] shotguns.

— The Guardian (London).

Zwickelke Sisulu, now 36, has been in detention at least twice before. And it is better this time in a real sense: His family knows where he is, knows he is alive.

His wife, Zwickelke, is allowed to visit him at the Sandton police station every two weeks. They talk through a glass partition. And she takes their children, a 7-year-old boy and 4-year-old girl.

He is a symbol, but of course the point is not only Zwickelke Sisulu. Unofficial estimates are that 30,000 people have been detained since June, including children as young as 11. The point is the weight of repression used by the government to crush the political yearnings of the majority of South Africans.

The latest repressive measure may be the most revealing in its extremity. That is the order, issued last weekend, defining as "subversive statements" any expression of sympathy for detainees or criticism of detention.

The best guess is that the government took this extreme step because a campaign for release of detained children had had considerable attention abroad as well as in South Africa. Reports and films show that very young children were in prison and that some of them had been brutally mistreated.

The prohibition on statements about detainees went so far as to cover any "symbolic token of solidarity" with a detainee. The Reverend Allan Boesak, at a Cape Town prayer service to protest the new law, read out from the New Testament: "Remember those who are in prison, as though in prison with them."

The new emergency order could have one useful effect. It might finally persuade some people abroad to give up their wishful belief that the South African government itself will do away with the system of apartheid.

The Reagan administration has operated for six years on that belief: Just jolly Mr. Botha along, nudging him occasionally, and he will gradually reform white supremacy out of existence. But Mr. Botha has made as clear as a political leader can that he is not going to yield on the white monopoly of political power.

Another myth that might now be dispensed with is the notion that foreign corporations can help political change in South Africa by staying there. Calls for reform from even important local business leaders have lately been treated with scorn by Mr. Botha and his colleagues. They counter sanctions by attracting foreign business to black "homelands" with cheap labor — as low as \$7 a week.

No, the only way real change is going to come to South Africa is by pressure, from within and without. It is a difficult course. But the alternative is for the government to go on governing by force and destroying the hopes of a great country.

The New York Times.



What does he know and when did he know it?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cambodia's Survivors

I was deeply touched by Keith Richards' description of the changes in Cambodia since Pol Pot was driven out with Vietnamese assistance. ("Cambodians Battle On for Economic, Political Independence," April 6.) Given the trauma suffered by those who lived through the carnage, the deliberate elimination of trained professionals in Pol Pot's genocide, and the destruction to economy, infrastructure and culture, it is a miracle that the country is again viable. How painful it must be to the survivors that the Cambodian seat at the United Nations is presently occupied by those responsible for the deaths of up to three million of their countrymen.

JANET BRUIN,
Geneva.

Life Spans of Dead Whales

John Burgess' report (April 9) on Japan's decision to renounce its pledge and kill 875 whales for "research purposes" is not the kind of news that will help stem the rising tide of anger against that nation. According to the report, the number of proposed victims is the minimum needed for an accurate study on "such things as pregnancy rates [and] life span." This incredible explanation can only be seen as an outrageous disregard for international cooperation and

another poorly disguised violation of a treaty for self-serving commercial interests. The Japanese should stand warned against a coming tsunami of international protest. They would be better advised to leave the whales alone and concentrate on how to live in greater harmony with the international community.

JOSEPH BAILEY COLE,
London.

Why Settle for Crumbs?

Regarding the opinion column "SDI Spin-Off Might Improve Life Worldwide" (Feb. 19) by Geoffrey Pattie:

Among the various arguments in favor of SDI research, the most extraneous is the serendipity argument. This says that military inventions often inadvertently provide the technological basis for peaceful applications.

But is research into weapons technology really the most expeditious and cost-effective way to find solutions to the problems facing the world? Why can't governments decide to fund such important research directly? Should the future of industrial society depend on the crumbs that fall from the military table?

Nobody has suggested with a straight face that the space-based kinetic-kill vehicle will lead to a cure for AIDS, but it is probably only a question of time.

ROLF HAMBURGER,
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

'Wireless All Operator Can Take on Titanic'

By Kyle Jarrard

PARIS — "Have struck an iceberg 41.46 north, 50.14 west; are badly damaged; rush aid" messaged the Titanic on Monday, April 15, 1912, just after midnight. An hour later she wired that the women were being taken off in lifeboats. By 2:20 A.M., silence.

Late that day the White Star Company confirmed in New York that the world's largest ocean liner, on its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York, had sunk "with horrible loss of life."

As viewed in hindsight 75 years later, the sinking ended an era of optimism in two years' time: the world would go to war; so much for unquestioned confidence in the future. Meanwhile, the tragedy was a colossal news story.

On April 16, the European edition of The New York Herald reprinted in Paris: "The Titanic, New White Star Liner, Founders Off Newfoundland; Reports Are Most Contradictory, but Appalling Loss of Life Is Feared."

Then: "Of the 2,358 souls on board the great ship, only 675, mostly women and children, have been saved. If this terrible news be verified, the loss of the Titanic will rank as the worst shipping disaster in the history of the world, as it means that more than 1,600 persons — passengers and crew — have perished."

Estimates of the toll still vary, but it is thought that of the more than 2,300 aboard, about 1,500 died.

"The steamer Olympic reports that the steamer Carpathia reached the Titanic's position at daybreak, but found nothing but boats and wreckage," The Herald reported in Paris. "All the Titanic's boats are accounted for. About 675 souls of the crew and passengers have been saved. The latter are nearly all women and children. The liner Californian is remaining in the vicinity of the disaster. The Carpathia is returning to New York with the survivors."

Readers were told the ship had been "the last word in ocean-going luxury."

"She is 883 feet long [270 meters], 93 feet broad; will accommodate 3,500 passengers and crew. The Titanic was fitted with a splendidly equipped gymnasium, a squash racquet court, restaurants and cafes, reception-rooms upholstered in the daintiest silk, with gorgeous panels and richly carved cornices."

The April 17 Herald put the number of survivors at 868. Few details of the sinking had come from the Carpathia. "The constant use of the wireless to send names of the living prevents the transmission of any details of the catastrophe." The press on both sides of the Atlantic complained about the wait for the story.

The Herald listed survivors and ran biographies of prominent people who had been aboard: Colonel John Jacob Astor, the multimillionaire; banker Isidor Straus; Benjamin Guggenheim, the journalist William T. Stead; and Charles H. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railroad. "These are only a few of the names of the strong, influential, brave men who have gone to their deaths in the ocean as a

result of obedience to that great rule of the sea which in a shipwreck gives to women and children first right to life."

Why so few had survived became a point of controversy. Said The New York Evening Post, quoted by The Herald in Paris on April 17: "The sole reason everyone was not saved was simply because the owners of the Titanic were permitted to send her to sea with only a few more lifeboats than were carried by the ocean steamers of twenty and thirty years ago." The New York Daily News said: "If it should prove true that in a calm sea ... something like 1,500 lives have been sacrificed because there was

most of the lifeboats were some distance away, and only a faint sound of the [band playing the] hymn 'Nearer, my God to Thee' could be heard."

On April 20 came an account by Major Arthur Peuchen of Toronto: "After we got away from the ship, those aboard the Titanic saw we were not filled to our full capacity, and they ordered us to return for more, but the quartermaster in charge of our boat refused to go back. He made a frightful scene in front of the women, crying out we would only get some stiff, meaning that we could only hope to pick up dead bodies ... It was about an hour after we put off and half an hour after the last boat was launched when the Titanic went down. I heard the dull sound of two explosions and an awful cry went up from the doomed passengers."

Sir Casper Duff-Gordon and his wife escaped in lifeboat No. 1. It was lowered with 16 persons aboard, although it could hold 40. The husband said of Captain Edward J. Smith: "He was thrown from the bridge into the sea. He picked up a baby, which had fallen overboard. He put the child aboard, and those in the boat urged him to come in, but he refused, saying that he would swim to a piece of wreckage floating nearby. He turned and swam away."

An account attributed to Lady Duff-Gordon went this way: "I clutched the sides of the lifeboat. I had seen the Titanic give a curious shiver. Everything could be clearly made out ... Then we heard several pistol shots, and a great screaming arose from the decks. The boat's stern lifted into the air. There was a tremendous explosion, and after this the Titanic sank back again. The awful screaming continued. Then there was another loud explosion, and the whole forward part of the great liner went under. The stern rose a hundred feet almost perpendicularly. The boat stood up like an enormous black finger against the sky. Little figures hung to the point of the finger and dropped into the water ..."

"A minute or two later, the Titanic's stern slowly disappeared, as though a great hand were pushing it gently down under the waves. The screaming of the poor souls on board seemed to grow louder. We watched her 300 yards away go down slowly, almost peacefully. For a moment an awful silence seemed to hang over everything, and then from the water, all about where the Titanic had been, arose a bedlam of shrieks and cries. There were women and men clinging to bits of wreckage in the icy water."

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Today power station chimneys need no longer pollute the environment.

New catalysts developed by BASF now enable power stations to purify waste gas.

Passing through the catalysts the toxic NO_x waste gases are converted to non-polluting nitrogen — which accounts for about 79% of the earth's atmosphere — and water.

An additional benefit is that the catalyst is so shaped that no additional pressure need be exerted and fly ash cannot interfere with the catalyst performance.

To take another example of the effectiveness of BASF research: the sulphur compounds present in natural gas and crude oil can be converted to pure sulphur by means of special catalysts.

This produces low-sulphur fuel oil, dramatically reducing sulphur oxide emission; it also results in sulphur, a valuable raw material.

In many processes, catalysts are vital in controlling reactions making for safe operation, and economies in energy and raw materials.

Researching the action of catalysts is an extremely complex business so the development of a catalyst for a specific process is usually expensive and involved. Minute variations may make all the difference between success and failure.

BASF has a long and successful history in this field. For example, decades ago BASF, in developing the ammonia catalyst, made one of the great pioneering achievements in chemical research.

An achievement of enormous significance today, as it will remain in the future. Ammonia is an indispensable base material in the production of fertilizers, fibres, plastics, dyes etc.

Today, BASF produces about 140 different types of catalyst, vital for numerous production processes.

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BASF

BASF catalyst C-4-85 for purifying NO_x containing waste gases. Original photo on a 1:5 scale.

AF 1089 ©

Indonesia Affirms Need For Press Restrictions, Plans Lobbying Effort

JAKARTA — Indonesian officials strongly stand behind the legality of curbs on the press, defend the execution of Communists and believe their country is misunderstood abroad.

The deputy parliamentary speaker, Hardjanto Sumodisastro, said after a meeting with President Suharto that the government should intensify lobby diplomatic missions in Jakarta, particularly those of West European countries. The aim of that effort would be to clear up misunderstandings about the country's human rights record.

He was quoted in Indonesian newspapers on Tuesday as saying he found during a tour that took him to the Netherlands, Britain, the United States, Japan and Hong Kong that foreign governments had the wrong impression about four key issues.

These were the execution in September of nine Communists accused of taking part in a 1965 coup attempt, Indonesia's mass resettlement program, its invasion of East Timor in 1975 and its human rights record.

The European Community, Australia and the Netherlands expressed concern that the executions of the Communists took place so long after the coup.

Mr. Hardjanto said the nine were executed after due process of law. He said that the sentences of

some people arrested in 1965 were commuted, such as that of the former foreign minister, Subandrio, whose death sentence was reduced to life imprisonment.

He said that Indonesian culture was "against torture, let alone killing," the official news agency Antara reported.

The main objective of his trip was to correct misunderstandings abroad about Indonesia, he said.

In comments published by Kompas, the country's leading newspaper, an Information Ministry official strongly defended the legality of the government's closing of one of Jakarta's main newspapers last year.

Sukarno, director general of press and graphics at the ministry, said newspapers ran the risk of losing their publishing licenses if they failed to perform as "a sound, free and responsible press."

He said current restrictions on the Indonesian press were necessary "in the framework of building" such a press.

Mr. Sukarno said the contents of a publication could be used as a justification for withdrawing its business license.

He was responding to remarks by the former chief justice, Umar Seno Adji, who said this month that the licensing of newspapers should not be used as a method of control.

The granting of a publishing license, he said, had nothing to do with press freedom and was only connected with the financial condition of the publishing house.

The government banned a Jakarta afternoon daily, Sinar Harapan, in October for what it called "speculative reporting" on the economy. It has also given warnings to several other newspapers.

Correspondent Barred

A Southeast Asia correspondent for The New York Times said Tuesday in Bangkok that she had been barred from covering Indonesia's general elections on April 23.

Barbara Crossette, who was deported from Indonesia last year as President Ronald Reagan arrived there for a visit, said she was told Tuesday that her visa request had been rejected.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jakarta confirmed that she had not been granted a visa, but declined further comment.

Ms. Crossette said Jakarta sent no explanation. "There is no doubt I am being barred from covering what the Indonesians call the Festival of Democracy," she said.



OVER A HURDLE — Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal climbing the Great Wall at Badaling, north of Beijing, on Tuesday, a day after signing an accord to return Macao to Chinese control in 1999.

Opposition, Church Leaders Reject Chun's Decision on Elections

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Opposition and Christian groups in South Korea condemned on Tuesday President Chun Doo Hwan's cancellation of plans to rewrite the constitution.

The government, meanwhile, showed no sign of relenting. In a cabinet meeting Tuesday, it moved forward on a new political agenda that it says will bring presidential elections under the current constitution late in the year and Mr. Chun's departure from office in February 1988.

Mr. Chun reportedly told his ministers Tuesday to take steps for phasing in "local autonomy," election of local officials who are currently appointed by the central government. He also told them to look into liberalizing laws that regulate the press.

Dissidents, however, want him to rescind the decision, which he announced on Monday.

Kim Young Sam, a prominent opposition leader, said Tuesday that there is still time to change the constitution and urged the ruling party to re-open a dialogue with its opponents on the subject.

At the same time, he said the government has "no true intention" of agreeing to a change. For the past year, the opposition has made the securing of a constitution that provides for direct election of the president as its prime objective.

The Korean National Council of Churches, which represents about a third of South Korea's five million to eight million Protestants, also called on Mr. Chun to reverse his decision, saying that it went against "a firm parliamentary resolution" for such a change.

It rejected Mr. Chun's explanation that the cancellation was necessary due to the break-up last week of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Most of the members were forming a new party, it said, which could continue the talks.

Mr. Chun also said that his move was necessary to secure order and assure a peaceful staging of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul. But the council said that "Olympics held with the people suppressed by physical force could not be a peaceful festival — it would be a seed for misfortune."

Cardinal Kim Soo Hwan, leader

Forced Resignation of Indian Official Underscores Discord in Gandhi Party

Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The forced resignation of the Indian defense minister over the weekend has created a political crisis for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and underscored serious internal divisions in his governing Congress (I) Party.

This was the widely shared view as Mr. Gandhi struggled to contain the damage after the departure Sunday of Vishwanath Pratap Singh, one of his most respected if controversial cabinet officers.

Last month party critics charged that Mr. Singh had tainted his investigation of an Indian textile company by hiring an American detective agency that had ties with a rival company.

On Monday, even people unfriendly to Mr. Gandhi agreed that Mr. Singh sealed his fate last week when he announced a separate investigation into possible kickbacks on an overseas defense contract a few years ago.

No details have emerged, but the move was widely seen as an unacceptable challenge to Mr. Gandhi, whom he had not informed in advance.

Whatever the merits of these cases, a prime minister who has enjoyed a reputation for integrity and sincerity is now being accused of protecting illegal business activities and covering up a scandal that could embarrass his party.

Mr. Singh's resignation was seen as much a symptom as a cause of the prime minister's increasing difficulties. For months, Mr. Gandhi has faced rising discord within the Congress (I) Party, most of it privately expressed and much of it directed against his leadership.

The party organization, which Mr. Gandhi heads as president, is generally described as in disarray. It has not had an internal election for 13 years and keeps no financial records. Officials say it is not known how much money was spent in the 1984 election.

Allegations that much of that money came from illegal kickbacks from businesses in India and from contractors overseas are at the heart of the current furor.

The main criticism of Mr. Gandhi among his party colleagues is that he has cut himself off from many in the party establishment and has been scornful toward politicians and bureaucrats.

This attitude is seen as the cause of his rift with President Zail Singh, a former ally, and his dismissing or criticizing of senior civil servants.

"Initially, Rajiv Gandhi did a tremendous job," said a former cabinet minister under Mr. Gandhi's mother and predecessor, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. "But people are bitter now. The major complaint is lack of access. No party man can get to him."

Libya-Uganda Trade Deal

Agence France Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Uganda and Libya have signed a trade deal worth a total of \$60 million under which Libyan oil will be exchanged for Ugandan agricultural products. Uganda radio announced Monday night. The report did not say how much Libyan oil the East African country would get under the agreement, signed in Kampala on Monday.

Arab Protests Over Slaying Multiply on West Bank

The Associated Press

RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Hundreds of protesters hurled rocks at Israeli troops in towns throughout the West Bank on Tuesday, and the army imposed a curfew on the occupied Gaza Strip hometown of a Palestinian student slain in clashes Monday.

A spokesman for the Israeli Army said the dawn-to-dusk curfew was imposed on Rafiah, an occupied Gaza Strip town bordering Egypt. The order followed demonstrations, including rock throwing, by Palestinians to protest the slaying of Moussa al-Hanafi, 24.

Mr. Hanafi was shot to death Monday when Israeli troops stormed the Bir Zeit University campus in the occupied West Bank to disperse hundreds of protesters. The army, citing the violence, decided to shut down the 3,000-student campus for four months.

The current cycle of violence began when a firebomb hurled into a car Saturday night killed a pregnant woman from one of the area's Jewish settlements and seriously wounded four other Jewish settlers.

In the town of Ramallah, a news photographer saw troops fire rubber bullets and tear gas canisters on Tuesday to disperse dozens of demonstrators outside a girls' school.

About 40 Palestinians also protested outside the College of Medical Professions south of Ramallah, setting up roadblocks and burning tires soaked with gasoline.

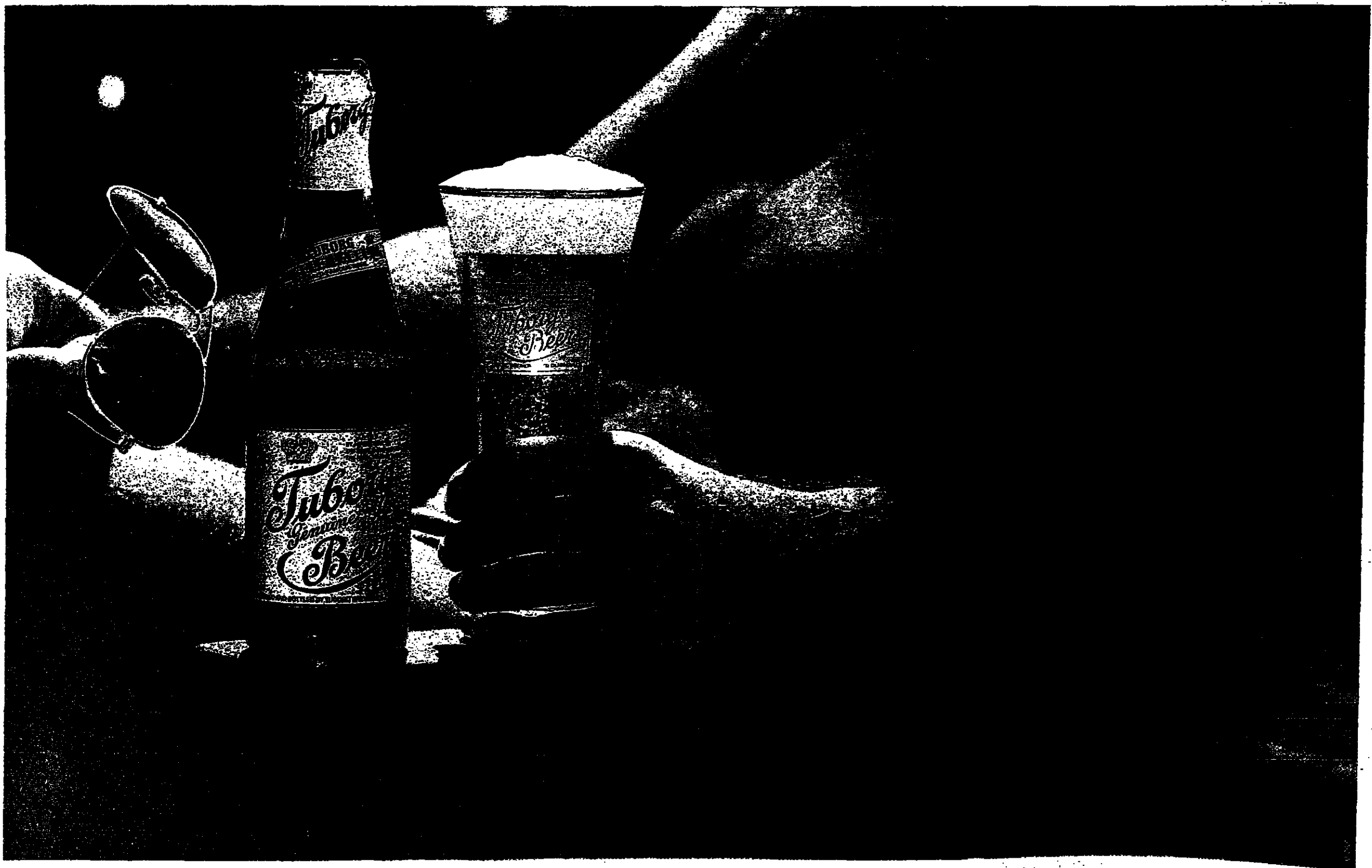
Minister Vows Crackdown

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed Tuesday to crack down on Palestinian nationalist activity in the occupied West Bank. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

"We have decided to maintain law and order and the war against terror to ensure security for the entire population," Mr. Rabin told the state radio. "We will have to take additional steps. We have reinforced the Israeli Army in Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

"We will have to act, according to law, on a larger scale against inciters," Mr. Rabin said. He cited Palestinian universities and schools as well as action committees in Arab East Jerusalem as focal points of anti-Israeli activity.

Mr. Rabin has been under pressure from Jewish settlers and rightist politicians to take stronger action against Palestinians in the areas captured by Israel in 1967.



"It's easy to dress like a millionaire..."

Zimbabwe Said to Seek Soviet Jets, Other Arms

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON — Administration officials said Monday that Zimbabwe has been negotiating with the Soviet Union to buy advanced military jets or air defense equipment, but they said they could not confirm reports that the African nation has agreed to buy MiG-29s.

Moscow has never sold heavy arms to Zimbabwe and never supplied the MiG-29, one of its most advanced interceptors, to any African state, including Moscow's closest sub-Saharan ally, Angola.

Such a sale would mark a major departure in Soviet policy toward the region and a sharp break with its relatively cautious approach toward the racial conflict there that increasingly sets white-ruled South Africa against its African neighbors who are harboring South African black nationalist guerrillas.

[Ernest Kadingurep, the Zimbabwe defense minister, said Tuesday that press reports claiming that Zimbabwe had bought 12 MiG-29s were untrue, United Press International reported from Harare.]

U.S. officials said they viewed the report as "serious" and "worrisome," but added that they are uncertain whether Zimbabwe has signed an agreement for any Soviet aircraft or air defense equipment.

"There may be an agreement in principle but we are not aware of anything firm," one administration official said.

A London press report said Zimbabwe was paying \$324 million in cash and bartering an undisclosed additional amount in crops to obtain 12 MiG-29s.

U.S. officials said they doubted that the Russians would sell one of their most advanced aircraft to a country with which Moscow has had poor relations.

Phyllis Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman, said that if the report is true, "we would certainly have concerns about the military, political and financial implications for Zimbabwe and for the southern Africa region as a whole."

Relations between the United States and Zimbabwe are still not "especially good," according to one U.S. official, and the administration has requested no new economic assistance for Zimbabwe for fiscal year 1988.

Since late 1985, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been trying to improve relations with Moscow. Ties have remained cool since Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.



FOUR ARE KILLED IN MISSOURI CRASH — Firefighters working toward a cargo jet that crashed and exploded in a pasture, killing all four persons aboard, as it

was approaching the airport in Kansas City, Missouri. Federal aviation officials said that the Boeing 707 may have been flying too low Monday night because of fog.

René Hardy, Resistance Figure, Dies

The Associated Press

NIORT, France — René Hardy, 75, the Resistance figure whose reputation was besmirched by charges that he betrayed the leader of the Resistance, Jean Moulin, died Sunday.

Mr. Hardy, who had led a reclusive life for years, had been hospitalized since 1984 in Melle, about 18 miles (30 kilometers) from Niort.

Twice acquitted of informing on several Resistance figures, including Moulin, during World War II, he never lived down suspicions by some Resistance members and historians that he provided the Gestapo with information leading to Moulin's capture, torture and eventual death.

A prolific author, Mr. Hardy was awarded the Deux Magots literary prize for his 1956 book "Amère Victoire" (Bitter Victory). "Derniers Mots" (Last Words), published in 1984, revived charges and countercharges about his role in the Resistance.

Mr. Hardy was born in Mortree in the Orne region, studied at a railroad school and worked on France's state rail system until 1939.

In 1940, with the war under way, Mr. Hardy, using the code name Didot, organized a network called Iron Resistance, which specialized in sabotaging railroads.

He was imprisoned in Toulon by the Vichy authorities in 1941-42, but took up his Resistance work when freed.

Mr. Hardy was arrested again on June 7, 1943, during a journey by train from Lyon to Paris, interrogated by the Gestapo chief in Lyon, Klaus Barbie, then freed three days later unharmed.

Moulin, who had been appointed president of the National Council of the Resistance by De Gaulle, was captured on June 21, 1943, imprisoned in Lyon, and, according to the Resistance, tortured by Barbie. Barbie is scheduled to be tried next month in Lyon for crimes against humanity.

What happened during Mr. Hardy's interrogation remains a mystery. When he recontacted the Resistance network, he failed to mention his arrest and stories concerning his brief disappearance were later shown to be false.

Barbie has contended that Mr. Hardy agreed to collaborate, according to the book "Klaus Barbie, Butcher of Lyon" by Tom Bower. Mr. Hardy was wounded later in 1943, but fled from a Lyon hospital, taking refuge in Algiers in 1944.

He returned to Paris after the Liberation, and at two trials, in 1947 and 1950, denied collaborating and was twice acquitted.

Other deaths: Kent Taylor, 80, a movie actor who appeared in 63 films and played the lead in the 1950s U.S. television series "Boston Blackie," Saturday in Los Angeles. He had had several heart operations.

Joerges Jensen, 67, the leader of the Danish Communist Party, Monday in Copenhagen after a long illness.

Enrico Caruso Jr., 82, an actor and singer and the last surviving son of the great tenor, after a heart attack Thursday at his home in Jacksonville, Florida.

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René Hardy

South Africa Rejects U.S. Criticism

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — R.F. Botha, the South African foreign minister, rejected on Tuesday an unusually outspoken criticism of Pretoria's policies by the U.S. ambassador, Edward Perkins.

Mr. Perkins, the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, abandoned his normally discreet profile on Monday and took his strongest public stand against Pretoria, describing new curbs on public protests as seriously jeopardizing freedom of speech.

The envoy joined Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu at a Monday church service in Cape Town at which church leaders pledged to defy the curbs announced last week. The measures ban public

campaigns against the detention of thousands of people without trial. Mr. Botha said Tuesday that the South African government rejected Mr. Perkins' standpoint, saying that "no one who would differ from

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

the government in a normal civilized manner could feel inhibited by these restrictions."

He also disclosed that, for the second time in a week, foreign diplomats were being summoned

Tuesday to be briefed on the African National Congress, the outlawed guerrilla group seeking to topple the white-led government.

Last week Mr. Botha said the ANC was planning a campaign of terror before elections on May 6 for the whites-only Parliament.

Trains Are Set on Fire — Police and transport officials on Tuesday investigated possible links between the setting on fire of 26 train coaches in Soweto and a 33-day-old strike by black transport workers, United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

The fires began at rush hour Monday night and caused havoc for about 250,000 commuters to the black township.

Rebels Step Up Attacks in Peru

Shining Path Also Intensifies Push for Political Support

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

LIMA — After nearly seven years of warfare, the guerrillas of the Shining Path movement are targeting new groups for assassination while intensifying their drive for political support in efforts to overthrow the Peruvian government.

The Maoist rebels, considered the most fanatic of Latin America's revolutionary movements, have begun shooting at foreign bankers, Peruvian businessmen and other nongovernment figures in assassination attempts once limited to state representatives and security forces. Killings of civilian bystanders have risen as well.

In the rebels' new emphasis on political operations, they have stepped up efforts to infiltrate union and civic groups and appear to be trying to gain support among less extreme leftist parties.

The insurgents recently published a 110-page document of Shining Path's ideology and tactical positions. The booklet, which local specialists consider authentic, represents the fullest public pronouncement by the group's central committee. Only two pamphlets preceded it — a 31-page statement in 1981 and a 13-page document in 1985.

The guerrilla force continues to gain ground. From its start in the Andean highlands of Ayacucho, the Shining Path has spread along Peru's mountainous old Inca trails and into Lima.

Founded by leftist academics of European descent, the movement is made up mostly of Indian recruits armed with guns captured from the government and dynamite stolen from mines. Neither the military sweeps tried by President Fernando Belaúnde Terry in 1983 and 1984 nor the current offers of dialogue and economic aid by President Alan García Pérez have done much to deter the rebels.

Although the specialists say the guerrillas still pose no immediate military threat to the government, Shining Path is widely seen as an increasingly destabilizing factor.

"The problem of Peru is the Shining Path," said Javier Silva Ruete, a prominent senator allied with the governing Popular American Revolutionary Alliance, which is left of center. "All other problems — foreign debt, inflation, unemployment — pale by comparison."

Peruvian analysts and foreign diplomats say the government lacks a clear counterinsurgency plan. Intelligence about Shining Path, gathered by eight rival police and military services, is said to be weak.

To improve military coordination and efficiency, Mr. García pushed through Congress this month approval of a single new Ministry of Defense, which will combine the former ministries of the army, navy and air force. Moreover, a special 300-man anti-guerrilla police force has been set up in recent months in Lima. In the countryside, military units reportedly have returned to more aggressive patrolling in areas known to be guerrilla strongholds. Nevertheless, rebel assaults multiply.

By staging numerous killings of prominent individuals in the capital, the guerrillas have heightened international attention to their campaign.

A daylight attack last month on Jorge Morales, a local industrial relations executive, marked the first Shining Path murder of a private businessman in Lima and highlighted the rebels' growing intervention in labor disputes.

The ambush a week later of Tado Sawaki, who had just arrived in Lima to manage the Bank of Tokyo office in Lima, was the group's first known attempt to assassinate a foreign commercial banker. Mr. Sawaki was wounded.

On Friday, Shining Path gunmen burst into a Lima restaurant located close to the city's most important military base and frequented by military officials. Shooting indiscriminately, the guerrillas killed two officers and four civilians. The attack sent a message to Peruvians to avoid armed forces personnel, particularly in public places.

Along with the rising violence, the guerrillas are making efforts to explain themselves. In January, rebels took over the Lima offices of Reuters and the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina, forcing both to transmit a manifesto. While such seizures had been tried before by Peru's other guerrilla group, the pro-Cuban Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, it was a first for Shining Path.

In the central committee statement, dated August 1986 and titled "To Develop the Popular War Serving World Revolution," Shining Path's leaders voice satisfaction with the armed campaign begun in May 1980 and said by the government to have taken more than 10,000 lives.

The guerrillas say they have carried out 30,000 actions through June 1986, affecting all but two of the country's 25 provinces. More than half of these actions are reported to have taken place since mid-1984. The government lists a total of 13,100 Shining Path attacks through September 1986.

Raúl González, a Peruvian authority on Shining Path, said the document can be seen partly as an overture to radical leftist parties. The guerrillas, he said, would like to draw some parties out of the United Left alliance. Peru's second largest political grouping, thereby strengthening their own political base and weakening Peru's conventional political forces.

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Discount Subordinated Debentures due 2002

\$90,000,000

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Junior Preferred Stock

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Common Stock

The undersigned initiated and acted as financial advisor to Reliance Electric Company in the above transaction, structured the leveraged buyout, assisted in the negotiations and arranged the private placement of these securities.

Prudential-Bache Capital Funding

April 1987

مكتبة النهر

TOTAL ASSETS:
US \$ 16.8 billion

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:
US \$ 1.6 billion

NYSE Most Actives					Market Sales					NYSE Index					AMEX Diary					NASDAQ Index					AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE
NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE
NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE
NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,545,000	NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Jones Bond Averages					NYSE Diary					Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					Dow Jones Averages					Standard & Poor's Index					NASDAQ Diary					AMEX Stock Index				
Bonds	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Not available at press time	Buy	Sell	Chg.	Chg.	Buy	Sell	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Close	
Bonds	91.37	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	Not available at press time	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73		
Utilities	92.24	-0.46	-0.46	-0.46	Not available at press time	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73		
Industrials	91.99	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	Not available at press time	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	44.11	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73	225.73		

Trade Deficit Undercuts Dow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply lower Tuesday as the market's second heaviest trading day as a larger-than-expected U.S. trade deficit fueled investors' fears on interest rates and inflation.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average was 34.09 lower, at 2,525.98.

A lot of market participants, concerned about the falling dollar and rising interest rates, realized all at once that this market is in a correction and they rushed to the exit at the same time," Michael Metz, an analyst with Oppenheimer, said.

At one point late in the session, the Dow was off 68 points, but in the last half hour the market attracted enough investors seeking bargains to cut its losses in half.

Declining issues led advances by a 13-to-1 margin as volume soared to about 268 million shares from 181 million on Monday.

Monday's volume was eclipsed only by the record 302.4 million shares that traded on Jan. 23.

"We are at a stage where the market is perpetuating its own direction just like it did when it was on the way up," Mr. Metz said.

"The concerns are the falling dollar, rising interest rates and accelerating inflation, but this decline has more to do with trend-following and a sudden and decisive change in sentiment than with fundamentals," he said.

Jerry Hinkle, a trader with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said, "Disappointment with the trade deficit, the resultant downward pressure on the dollar and the upward pressure on interest rates are pounding this market."

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in February was \$15.1 billion, while most analysts had expected a gap of about \$13 billion to \$14 billion.

The wider deficit fueled further weakness in the dollar on the belief that the currency has not fallen enough to make U.S. products competitive enough overseas to end the nation's trade problems.

The market, sensitive to the dollar, is concerned that any further weakness in the currency and subsequent hints of accelerating inflation would give the Federal Reserve the incentive to tighten credit to support the dollar.

Adding to the market's problems is the shying away of foreign investors from U.S. securities because of a significant currency loss they record in translation as a result of the falling dollar.

"We are seeing the Japanese using their excess funds to invest in their own markets instead of running the risk of currency loss when investing in the U.S.," Mr. Metz said.

Much of the Tokyo exchange's record single session ascent on Tuesday was attributed to cash reinvested from U.S. bond markets, Japanese brokers said.

Georgia-Pacific fell 2 1/2 to 45 after reporting that first quarter earnings rose to 71 cents a share from 25 cents a year earlier. Great Northern, which reported Monday that earnings jumped to \$1.59 a share from 34 cents, declined 1 1/2 to 88 1/2 after failing 5 1/2 on Monday. International Paper, reporting a sharp earnings increase, was the exception to the trend, gaining 2 1/2 to 108.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 14 April 1987					Other Funds				
Fund Name	Assets	Price	Chg.	Yield	Fund Name	Assets	Price	Chg.	Yield
ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00	ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00	ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00	ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00	ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00
ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00	ALMA MANAGEMENT	\$ 27.46	10.00	0.00	0.00

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Continued on next left-hand page

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Contel Seeks to Cancel Plan for Comsat Merger

WASHINGTON — Communications Satellite Corp. said Tuesday that Contel Corp. had asked to terminate a planned \$2.47 billion merger because of a government order requiring Comsat to pay to shareholders \$62 million.

Officials of the companies, whose shareholders agreed in February to merge, said they would meet and discuss the situation.

The merger was expected to save the companies \$20 million a year and give them more clout in the highly competitive telecommunications marketplace. The merged company would keep the name Comsat.

Approval had been expected either this month or in May from the Federal Communications Commission.

But an unrelated order by the commission, issued last week, caused Contel to back out, Comsat said in a statement.

The agency's Common Carrier Bureau, after a review of Comsat's rate structures, on April 6 tentatively ordered the company to refund \$62 million to its customers.

Italian Banks To Help Finance Soviet Ventures

MILAN — State-owned Banca Commerciale Italiana said Tuesday that it and Mediobanca would sign a joint-venture agreement with Soviet banks to provide financial services and take equity stakes in Soviet-Italian industrial ventures.

Two state-owned French banks, Crédit Lyonnais and Banque de l'Union Européenne, have announced similar agreements with the Soviet central bank, Gosbank, and the foreign trade financial institution, Vneshtorgbank. A new law allows foreigners to hold equity in Soviet companies.

The Italian banks will have a 50 percent interest in a company to be formed by the four financial institutions.

The joint venture will operate primarily in the corporate finance sector, said Banca Commerciale, Italy's second largest bank. Mediobanca provides medium-term export financing.

Texaco Crash-Lands In Quiet Little Court

By Paul Richter
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard Schwartzberg has spent most of his 16 years as a federal bankruptcy judge in quiet White Plains, New York, overseeing the reorganization of small companies and arranging matters, he says, "so nice suburban couples could hang on to their homes."

But Judge Schwartzberg knew he was in for a change Sunday morning when four attorneys for Texaco Inc. showed up in the backyard of his home in Larchmont, New York, where he was reading a newspaper. They handed him a foot-high (30-centimeter) stack of papers that represented the initial filings in the largest case ever brought under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

The reorganization of Texaco, the eighth-largest U.S. industrial company, "will certainly be something different," said Judge Schwartzberg, 57.

He is the only federal bankruptcy judge sitting in White Plains, where Texaco has its headquarters. So the case fell to him, though most of the New York area's big bankruptcies have been fought out in the bustling chambers of federal court in Manhattan.

Judge Schwartzberg acknowledged that his staff is a little overwhelmed by the task ahead — and by the work that has begun piling up. Already, demands for extra copies of documents are straining the office's aging copy machine, and the two phone lines were busy all day Monday.

"The staff is numb," said the judge, who received undergraduate and law degrees from New York University. "We've gotten permission to add three temporaries, and we may need more. We may need more phone lines, too."

Texaco attorneys formally turned the case over to Judge Schwartzberg after shadowing him

PENNZOIL: Hand Overplayed?

(Continued from first finance page)

you should have settled for what in effect was 20 cents on the dollar," Mr. Kerr said. "I don't see how we possibly could have justified it."

He argued that, instead of losing bargaining leverage to Texaco in the bankruptcy action, Pennzoil's position actually improves. The combination of regular cash flows and elimination of dividends and interest and principal payments on nearly \$7 billion of debt brightens the prospects for all Texaco creditors to be repaid in full, he said.

With the bankruptcy filing, Texaco "took an action that preserves their assets much more effectively than what we were proposing," Mr. Kerr said. He was referring to the request Pennzoil made to the state appellate court last Friday that Texaco cut its dividend payments in half while securing half of the \$10 billion judgment with collateral to continue its appeal.

Pennzoil and Texaco agreed in court documents filed in Houston last week that Texaco's total assets, more than \$34 billion, were more than adequate to pay \$10 billion if Pennzoil's case succeeds. Texaco used that argument in saying it should not be required to post a bond.

Both Texaco's assets and net worth, currently more than \$13 billion, could erode, however.

Metallgesellschaft Profit Rose 14% in Year

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG reported Tuesday that domestic group net profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1986, rose nearly 14 percent to 69.94 million Deutsche marks (\$38.7 million) from 61.44 million DM the previous year.

Revenue declined to 9.75 billion DM, from 11.21 billion. The dividend was unchanged at 6 DM.

The parent company's net profit rose to 53.6 million DM, from 43.8 million, on revenue that also declined, to 7.27 billion from 8.84 billion.

The chief financial officer, Werner Busch, said the rise in profit came on earnings from chemicals and manufacturing. Declines in revenues in trading operations had little effect on the overall earnings, he said.

The management board chairman, Dietrich Natus, said that revenues fell on declines in base metal prices, especially for the company's

major metal, zinc, which hurt results from mining and primary smelting. Prices also fell on the dollar's decline, which lowered value in mark terms.

Mr. Natus said profits may stagnate or decline in the current year unless metals prices improve and the dollar strengthens.

He declined to estimate a dividend. He said profit so far this year had been lower, but did not rule out improvements from the current level for the entire year.

To compensate for low metal prices and high domestic energy costs, Metallgesellschaft has strengthened its mining activities abroad, particularly in Canada, Mr. Natus said.

He said that despite high domestic production costs, the company had no plans to shut down any West German smelters.

The firm reduced output in one zinc and lead mine last fall, but Mr. Natus said zinc production this year remained at last year's level.

Far East Growth Fund

Société d'investissement à capital variable
10A, Boulevard Royal
LUXEMBOURG

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the first annual general meeting of Far East Growth Fund will be held at the registered office in LUXEMBOURG, 10A, BOULEVARD ROYAL, ON:

Tuesday 28th April, 1987 at 11 a.m.

For the purpose of considering the following agenda:

1. To receive and adopt the management report of the directors for the year to 31st December, 1986.
2. To receive and adopt the report of the statutory auditor for the year to 31st December, 1986.
3. To receive and adopt the annual accounts as at 31st December, 1986.
4. To grant discharge to the directors and the statutory auditor in respect of the execution of their mandates to 31st December, 1986.
5. To receive and act on the statutory nomination for election of directors and the statutory for a new term of one year.
6. To appropriate the earnings.
7. To transact any other business.

The resolutions will be carried by a majority of those present or represented.

The shareholders on record at the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the registered office of the company not later than twenty-four hours before the meeting.

By order of the board of directors,
J. PIERSON - SECRETARY

Plan for Bond To Acquire 12% Of San Miguel

AGENCIA FRANCE-PRESS

MANILA — San Miguel Corp., the largest Philippine company, will sell 12.05 percent of its stock to Bond Corp. Holdings of Australia for 2.199 billion pesos (\$110 million), industry sources said Tuesday.

The plan calls for Bond to acquire 11.6 million class B shares from a block of 14.66 million stock owned by the government last year, they said. Bond also would buy 3.105 million unsequestered B shares from San Miguel benefit plans.

The sale needs the approval of President Corason C. Aquino and the lifting of a government order restraining share sales. The seizure was made on the ground that the shares had been illegally acquired by Eduardo M. Cojuangco, an associate of the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The purchase would give Bond the second largest stake in the brewing and food group after the government.

A New Bid by Partnership Values Taft at \$1.44 Billion

CINCINNATI — A group called TFBA Limited Partnership said Tuesday that it had offered to acquire all the shares of Taft Broadcasting Co. it does not already own for \$155 in cash a share. The offer values the company at \$1.44 billion.

Alternatively, the group offered \$142 in cash and one common share of FMI Financial Corp., the general partner of TFBA.

TFBA said its limited partners are American Financial Corp., which owns 72 percent of FMI; the Taft Broadcasting Co. vice chairman, Dudley S. Taft, and interests associated with Robert M. Bass, the Fort Worth, Texas, investor.

An investment group led by Mr. Bass has been accumulating shares in Taft Broadcasting since 1985. Carl H. Lindner, chairman of American Financial, made a takeover bid for Taft in March. Mr. Taft, the son of Hulbert Taft Jr., who founded the company 28 years ago, also made a joint bid with the investment banking company Narra-gansett Capital Inc. of Providence, Rhode Island. In March, the Taft board unanimously rejected Mr. Taft's offer of \$145 a share, which was valued at \$1.35 billion.

TFBA said that TFBA Corp., owned by Dudley Taft and Narra-gansett Capital Inc., had dropped its offer of \$150 per share, which was raised from \$145 on March 17. At that time, TFBA said it was prepared to negotiate a transaction

COMMERZBANK

in which Taft shareholders would receive more than \$150 per share.

TFBA said its members now own about 42 percent of Taft's stock.

On March 9, American Financial said it owned 1,489,298 shares, or 16.2 percent.

Dudley Taft owns about 12 percent of Taft's stock.

Purolator Board Backs Emery Bid

NEW YORK — Purolator Courier Corp. said Tuesday that its board had recommended that shareholders accept a \$40 a share cash tender offer by a unit of Emery Air Freight Corp. for about 83 percent of Purolator.

The company said it was talking with Emery to try to reach a merger agreement at the same price as the tender, including the issuance of debentures for remaining Purolator shares. The total offer, begun April 1 by Emery's EAF Acquisition Corp., is valued at \$300 million. It expires April 28. Both Emery and Purolator are in the express package delivery business.

A group including members of Purolator management and EAF Hutton Group Inc. had bid \$265 million for Purolator, but that offer expired last Thursday without the purchase of any Purolator stock.

«Excellence is always anchored in perseverance»

Solid Performance in 1986

Earnings up again Higher dividend on increased capital

A notable increase in business volume coupled with expanded market shares in most sectors of activity highlighted Commerzbank's performance in 1986. Equally important, the year featured unabated sound profitability in all of the bank's operations. The Group's equity base was further strengthened

by nearly DM 1 billion, and sizeable investments were once more made in staff and banking technology.

For both the Parent Bank and the Group, 1986 earnings surpassed the record results of the previous year. Interest and fee income posted particularly healthy gains as syndication business was intensified and trading activities continued strong. Asset management and broker/dealer services also enjoyed a buoyant year.

Lending operations were most satisfactory. At Group level, the credit volume for the first time exceeded DM 100 billion, with some 80% of the international loan portfolio concentrated in industrialized countries.

Robust earnings supported by thriving business across the board enabled Commerzbank to raise its dividend from DM 8 to DM 9 per DM 50 nominal share. 1987 got off to a good start, too, although changing overall conditions could make the going tougher as the year proceeds.

For further information, please contact: Commerzbank AG, Economic Research and Corporate Communication Dept., P.O. Box 1005 05, D-6000 Frankfurt 1, W. Germany. Phone: (69) 13 62-1, Telex: 4 111 246.



Commerzbank
German knowhow in global finance

Commerzbank Group Highlights		
in DM billion		
	1986	1985
Total assets	148.2	137.2
Borrowed funds		
up to 4 years	95.9	90.1
4 years and over	44.4	40.6
Total lending	102.7	94.9
Capital and reserves	4.9	3.9

International Network: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Atlanta, Barcelona, Beijing, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Chicago, Copenhagen, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Johannesburg, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Madrid, Manama (Bahrain), Mexico City, Moscow, New York, Osaka, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Zurich.

Hutton

MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM

PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF

\$ 20,000
JANUARY 1st 1987

HAS BECOME

\$ 23,422
APRIL 1st, 1987

AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

NEXT RESULT IN MAY 15th ISSUE
THERE IS NO MANAGEMENT FEE
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE
OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE

Please contact
Olivier Dardion
First Vice President

Hutton

43 Avenue Marceau
75116 PARIS - FRANCE
Tel: 47 23 41 51
Telex: 630795
Fax: 47 23 92 90

FOR NON-FRENCH RESIDENTS ONLY.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

NICOR Overseas Finance N.V.

Has Called for Redemption all its
10% Convertible Subordinated Debentures
Due May 1, 1995

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the terms of the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1980, as supplemented, among NICOR Overseas Finance N.V. (the "Company"), NICOR Inc. (the "Guarantor") and Irving Trust Company (the "Successor Trustee"), the Company has elected to redeem on May 1, 1987 (the "Redemption Date") all of its outstanding 10% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due May 1, 1995 at 102.50% of their principal amount (the "Redemption Price"). Interest will be paid on May 1, 1987 in the usual manner.

The Debentures may be surrendered for payment with all coupons maturing after the Redemption Date at the offices of one of the Paying Agents listed below:

- a. Continental Bank / International, One Liberty Plaza, New York, NY 10006
- b. Continental Bank / 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60697. Attention: Corporate Trust Operations, 16th Floor
- c. Continental Bank S.A., 227 Rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
- d. Continental Bank / Branch, 162 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V4BS, England
- e. Continental Bank / Branch, 10 Avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France
- f. Continental Bank / Branch, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 24, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany, Federal Republic of Germany
- g. State Street Bank (Switzerland), Bahnhofstrasse 18, P.O. Box 5033, CH-8002 Zurich, Switzerland
- h. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2 Boulevard Royale, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

NO INTEREST WILL ACCRUE ON THE DEBENTURES ON AND AFTER THE REDEMPTION DATE, AND THE COUPONS FOR SUCH INTEREST SHALL BE VOID.

The Debentures are presently convertible into Common Stock of the Guarantor at the rate of 27.197 shares of Common Stock for each \$1,000 principal amount of the Debentures. The right to convert Debentures into Common Stock will expire at the close of business on April 27, 1987 and after that date no further conversions of the Debentures will be made. Accrued and unpaid interest will not be paid on Debentures which are converted.

Debentures may be surrendered for conversion, together with all unmaturing coupons appearing thereon, at the offices of one of the Paying Agents listed above, together with a written notice of election executed by the holder that the holder elects to convert such Debentures, in accordance with the provisions of Article Eleven of the Indenture and specifying the name(s) in which the shares of Common Stock deliverable upon such conversion shall be registered, with the address(es) of the person(s) so named.

NICOR Overseas Finance N.V.
Dated: March 27, 1987

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

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Boise Cascade		million		Time	
1st Qtr.	1987	1986		1st Qtr.	1987
Revenue	912.0	799.0		Revenue	929.0
Net Inc.	1.1	1.0		Net Inc.	4.4
Per Share	1.31	0.83		Per Share	4.4
Georgia-Pacific					
1st Qtr.	1987	1986		1st Qtr.	1987
Revenue	1,310	1,000		Revenue	1,310
Net Inc.	3.0	2.5		Net Inc.	5.0
Per Share	3.71	3.15		Per Share	6.25
Nets include gains of \$6 million in 1st quarter and \$9 million in 2nd quarter.					
Golden West Financ.					
1st Qtr.	1987	1986		1st Qtr.	1987
Revenue	1,200	1,000		Revenue	1,200
Net Inc.	1.36	1.53		Net Inc.	2.01
Per Share	1.36	1.53		Per Share	2.01
1987 nets include charge of \$6.3 million in 1st quarter and \$3.3 million in 2nd quarter.					
IC Industries					
1st Qtr.	1987	1986		1st Qtr.	1987
Revenue	1,026	926		Revenue	1,026
Net Inc.	0.26	0.27		Net Inc.	0.29
Per Share	0.26	0.26		Per Share	0.29
Nets include gains of \$4.5 million. 1986 nets include gains of \$8.7 million. 1987 results reflect 10% increase in 1st quarter.					
Wong Laboratories					
1st Qtr.	1987	1986		1st Qtr.	1987
Revenue	745.0	745.0		Revenue	745.0
Net Inc.	5.0	5.0		Net Inc.	5.0
Per Share	0.04	0.04		Per Share	0.04
1987 nets include charge of \$1.5 million in 1st quarter and \$1.5 million in 2nd quarter.					
Willamette Ind.					
1st Qtr.	1987	1986		1st Qtr.	1987
Revenue	2,223	2,223		Revenue	2,223
Net Inc.	22.0	22.0		Net Inc.	22.0
Per Share	0.22	0.22		Per Share	0.22
1987 results reflect 10% increase in 1st quarter and 10% increase in 2nd quarter.					

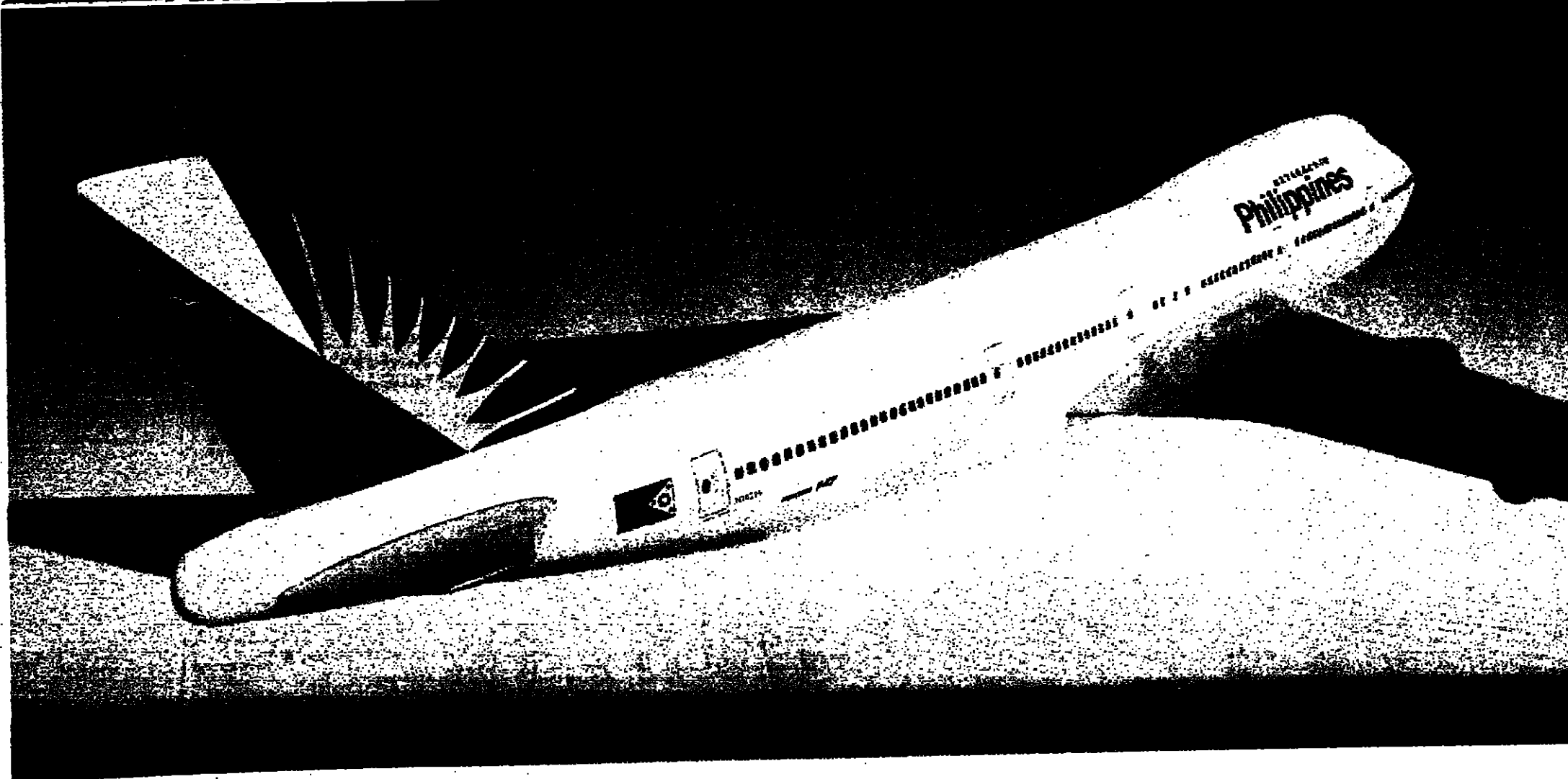
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Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in thousands

currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain				Marriott	
RMC Group				1st Quarter:	1987
Year	1984	1985	1986	Revenue	1,200.
	108.5	136.0	150.0	Net Inc.	10.0
Per Share	0.61	0.83	Per Share	0.30	
				Northern	
				1st Quarter:	1987
	1986	1987	1988	Revenue	1,471.
	106.5	124.0	135.0	Net Inc.	40.0
	0.61	0.75	Per Share	0.37	
United States					
Archer-Daniels				Berwin-Williams	
3rd Quarter:	1986	1985	1986	1st Quarter:	1987
Net Inc.	75.4	47.1	45.4	Revenue	390.5
Per Share	0.54	0.33	Per Share	0.30	
				1st Quarter:	1988
	1984	1985	1986	Revenue	390.5
Net Inc.	187.0	163.8	164.0	Net Inc.	10.0
Per Share	1.01	0.94	Per Share	0.17	
				1986 net includes gain of \$1 million.	
Boise Cascade					
1st Quarter:	1987	1986	1987	Time	
Revenue	912.0	909.0	909.0	1st Quarter:	1987
Net Inc.	40.2	5.0	5.0	Revenue	639.5
Per Share	1.31	0.82	Per Share	0.26	
Georgia-Pacific					
1st Quarter:	1987	1986	1987	Wang Laboratories	
Revenue	1,061.0	1,020.0	1,020.0	3rd Quarter:	1986
Net Inc.	80.0	50.0	50.0	Revenue	745.5
Per Share	0.7	0.35	Per Share	5.0	
1986 net includes gains of \$1 million and \$100,000 per share.				1st Quarter:	
				Revenue	2,070.
				Net Inc.	50.0
				Per Share	5.0
				1987 net includes charge of \$1 million.	
				1986 net includes gains of \$2.5 million and \$1 million in 3 months.	
Golden West Financ.					
1st Quarter:	1987	1986	1987	IC Industries	
Revenue	42.5	41.70	41.70	1st Quarter:	1987
Per Share	1.35	1.53	1988	Revenue	926.7
1987 net includes charge of \$3.3 million.				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1986	1987
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1988	1989
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1989	1990
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1990	1991
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1991	1992
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1992	1993
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1993	1994
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1994	1995
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1995	1996
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1996	1997
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1997	1998
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1998	1999
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				1999	2000
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				2000	2001
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	0.26
				2001	2002
				Revenue	926.7
				Net Inc.	2.0
				Per Share	

SHINING THROUGH



**Some things you can change. And, happily
some things you cannot.**

SPORTS

Remembering Robinson: The First Black to Cross the Line

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On April 15, 1947, Jackie Robinson stepped out of the McAlpin Hotel and onto the streets of New York City. It was a cold day, and she was cradling her five-month-old son in her arms, worrying that she was late, wondering if she could flag down a cab to take her and her baby to Ebbets Field in Brooklyn.

"It was like today," she said recently. "You pass you up because you're black." But she finally got one cab to stop and take her to watch her husband make headlines and cross the threshold of history.

It was seven years before the Supreme Court would order schools integrated "with all deliberate speed," years before black people could share restaurants, buses and depots, and years before Martin Luther King Jr. marched and dreamed. On that chilly day in Brooklyn 40 years ago, Jack Roosevelt Robinson was marching alone.

Jackie Robinson established the black man's right to play second base. Red Smith wrote 25 years later, getting to the heart of it. "He fought for the black man's right to a place in the white community."

Wherever the baseball season opened last week, it was dedicated to Robinson and the crusade he began 40 years ago today. But the anniversary, in an ironic way, dramatizes the fact that the crusade still has a long way to go.

Last week Al Campanis, who played shortstop alongside Robinson for the Brooklyn Dodgers farm team in Montreal in 1946, was trying to revive the memories of his old teammate on ABC's "Nightline" television program. Instead, when asked about the lack of black baseball managers and executives, he revived memories of the old issues and stereotypes. In the uproar that followed, he was forced to resign as vice president of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

It was ironic because, on that very day, major-league teams were painting

Robinson's number — 42 — on second base, shaking down the memories of the time when General Manager Branch Rickey summoned Robinson to the Dodgers offices, questioned him, goaded and prodded him for three hours, and told him: "You can be the first."

And he became the first — the first black player in the major leagues. "He was the one who had to take everything," Don Newcombe remembers. "He was the one who had to win respect. He was the one who had to take the pain. And he wasn't the kind of man who just took it. He was a retaliator. He had to give something back. But Mr. Rickey gave him promise not to retaliate for three years."

"It was a revolution," said Red Barber, the longtime voice and even the conscience of the Brooklyn Dodgers, "and Branch Rickey planned it like a revolution. One day in March of 1945, he took me to Joe's Restaurant and we sat way in the back where nobody was near us."

"Then, in that great voice and with that dramatic timing, he said: 'I'm going to tell you something only the board of directors of the ballclub and my family know. I'm going to bring a Negro to the Brooklyn Dodgers.'"

"I was white, I was Southern, I was troubled," Barber recalls, putting it into historical focus. "I saw black men tarred and feathered by the Ku Klux Klan. I grew up in a completely segregated world."

But now I was the chief announcer for the Dodgers, and here was Mr. Rickey telling me his grand design. I'll never forget how he put it, very slowly, very intently. He told me: 'I don't know who he is or where he is. But he is coming.'"

Robinson was born in Georgia, the grandson of a slave and the son of a sharecropper who worked hard times and deserted his wife and five children. Jackie was six months old when his father left and was 14 months old when his mother moved the family to California in 1920. But Jim Crow did not rule only in the Deep South.

"Pasadena regarded us as intruders,"

Robinson wrote later. "We saw movies from segregated balconies, swam in the municipal pool only on Tuesdays and were permitted in the YMCA only one night a week."

Robinson blossomed into a four-letter star at UCLA — broad-jump champion of the Pacific Coast Conference, leading scorer in the conference in basketball, a football running back who averaged 11.4

"He was educated, articulate and intelligent. . . . He had character. Rickey was absolutely certain the first black player would have to be so strong that he could survive. An Uncle Tom couldn't do it. And Rickey told me: 'This is the most competitive man I've known since Ty Cobb.'"

— Red Barber

yards a carry and a shortstop who could hit and run in baseball.

After a stint in the Army he played for the Kansas City Monarchs and was closely monitored by Rickey's scouts. Pee Wee Reese, the Kentuckian who played shortstop for the Dodgers, was coming home from the Pacific on a ship in 1945 when Rickey signed Robinson to a contract (\$3,500 for signing and \$600 a month) at Montreal, the top Dodger farm team.

"I was sitting on the deck one day," Reese remembers, "and this guy shouted to me that the Dodgers had just signed a Negro. It didn't mean much to me until

he said: 'A Negro shortstop.' Then I sat up and noticed. The first Negro in modern baseball, and he signs with my team and plays my position. And that was the first I ever heard of Jackie Robinson."

Barber considered the question: Why Robinson? "He was educated, articulate and intelligent. He didn't drink or smoke. He had character. Rickey was absolutely certain that the first black player would have to be so strong that he could survive. An Uncle Tom couldn't do it. And Rickey told me: 'This is the most competitive man I've known since Ty Cobb.'"

"When they met, Rickey tested him with every cruel scenario there was. Jim Crow dining cars, segregated hotels and restaurants, cities like St. Louis where he'd have to live apart from the team. Insults his wife would hear in the stands."

"Jackie finally said: 'Mr. Rickey, are you looking for a Negro who is afraid to fight back?' And Rickey said: 'I'm looking for a ballplayer with guts enough not to fight back.' And I've heard him say: 'For three years, that was the agreement — this man was to turn the other cheek.'"

"He did, and I've always felt that everything he went through in baseball shortened his life 25 years afterward." He died, at 53, in 1972.

Newcombe, who became a Dodger pitching star and is now the team's community relations director, remembers that "Jackie got there in 1947: Roy Campanella got there in 1948 and I got there on May 17, 1949. He had to take everything. If you stepped on his foot at first base, he'd want to step on yours. But he didn't."

"I can sum him up in one word: man. I tell people about Jackie, tell them what he did to make it right for all people."

But before he could make it right for anybody, Robinson had to make it. Whatever it was, ordeal or opportunity, it began on April 18, 1946, when he made his debut with the Montreal Royals. The grand experiment began with a ringing performance.

"For the first time in the modern history of organized baseball," The New York Times reported, "a Negro player received a chance to make good — and Jackie Robinson converted his opportunity into a brilliant personal triumph by leading the Montreal Royals to a 1-1 victory over the Jersey City Giants in the opening game of the International League season."

"All that Robinson did was rap out four hits, including a 335-foot three-run home run, in five trips to the plate, drive in four runs and carry across four himself and steal two bases. This would have been a big day for any man. Under the special circumstances that prevailed, it was a tremendous feat."

Playing alongside him at shortstop that season was Campanis, who had just been sent back to Montreal because his path to Brooklyn was blocked by Reese. Several days before he touched off the controversy last week, Campanis sat watching the Dodgers play an exhibition game against the New York Mets, and remembered the man at second base:

"It was a struggle for him every day. He heard all the insults shouted across the field. And he took it because of his promise to Mr. Rickey. And once word got around that he wouldn't fight back, things got worse."

But Robinson led the league in hitting with a .349 average, and the following April, while the Royals were playing a preseason game against the Dodgers in Ebbets Field, a typewritten statement was handed out in the press box. It said: "The Brooklyn Dodgers today purchased the contract of Jackie Robinson from the Montreal Royals."

On April 11, he made his debut in a Dodger uniform, playing nine innings at first base against the Yankees in an exhibition game at Ebbets Field. And on April 15, he made his official debut, playing first base against the Boston Braves, with Eddie Stanky at second and Reese at shortstop, a year and a half after his trip home from the Pacific.

It was an awkward time, even for people with good intentions, and they



Jackie Robinson in 1972, the year of his death.

seemed to grope for the right thing to do and the right words to say. In the idiom of the day, the newspapers headlined the "brilliant debut" of the "Negro infielder," but sounded studied and even self-conscious as they tried to put the moment into perspective.

Arthur Daley wrote in The Times that "a veteran Dodger said: 'Having Jackie on the team is still a little strange, just like anything else that's new. We just don't know how to act with him. But he'll be accepted in time. You can be sure of that. Other sports have had Negroes. Why not baseball?'"

Ed Charles, who spent 10 years in the minors before making the big leagues, played third base for the Mets when they won the World Series in 1969. He remembers a childhood in deep Florida —

broken-down little houses in the black section of St. Petersburg, nine kids, no food, no future.

"I was one of the kids who chased foul balls hit into Tampa Bay in spring training," he said. "Sometimes we'd dive in, bring it back, get it autographed and sell it for five dollars. If I needed something real bad, like a pair of shoes, I'd go downtown and buy them with the five."

"I'll never forget the day the Dodgers brought Jackie Robinson to St. Pete. There were so many people the stadium couldn't hold them. After the game, we kids followed him over to the depot and stood watching through the train window while he played cards with the white ballplayers."

"It was a great, great day. For the first time, we realized it could really happen."

Phillies Spoil Moyer's No-Hitter in the 9th

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia baseball fans haven't had a lot to cheer about in the first week of

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the season, so when a local boy took a no-hitter into the ninth inning, they were excited. It hardly mattered that Jamie Moyer pitched for the Chicago Cubs.

Moyer, a 24-year-old left-hander making his 18th major-league appearance, had a no-hitter through eight innings Monday night before Juan Samuel led off the ninth with a line single to center field. The crowd of 15,366 at Veterans Stadium, where a no-hitter has never been pitched, responded with a chorus of boos.

"That's the first time I got booed for getting a hit in Philadelphia," said Samuel after the Cubs finished with a 5-2 victory, the Phillies' fifth loss in six games.

Moyer, who grew up in Souderstown, Pennsylvania, and attended St. Joseph's University here, gave up a walk and a run-scoring single to Mike Schmidt; reliever Lee Smith, who surrendered an RBI single to Lance Parrish, got the last three outs. "I felt good, but I just wanted to get off to a good start," said Moyer,

who pitched his first big-league game last June 14 and is 8-4 for his career. "I was thinking a little bit about the no-hitter in the seventh and eighth innings, but I was more concerned about winning the game." Andre Dawson and Bob

Dernier supported him with bases-empty home runs.

Only two batters came close to getting a hit before the ninth, both in the fourth inning. With one out, Schmidt hit a high drive to deep center field that Bob Dernier caught at the wall. After Parrish walked, Glenn Wilson barely missed beating out a slow roller to third.

Giants 13, Padres 6: In San Diego, four San Francisco homers, including a grand slam by Robby Thompson, overcame a record barrage by the Padres. San Diego set a major-league mark when its first three batters — Marvell Wynne, Tony Gwynn and John Kruk — hit home runs off Roger Mason, two batters homering to open a game that had happened 27 other times.

Dodgers 4, Astros 2: In Los Angeles, Tracy Woodson hit his first major-league home run and rookie Brian Holton pitched five innings of one-run relief as the Dodgers won their third straight game and handed Houston its first loss of the year. Woodson homered on the first pitch he had ever seen from all-time strikeout king Nolan Ryan.

Reds 7, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Eric Davis and Tracy Jones had three hits apiece to lead Cincinnati to its fifth victory in six outings. Cardinals 8, Pirates 4: In Pitts-

burgh, Jack Clark hit a two-run homer and Willie McGee added a three-run triple to rally St. Louis over the Pirates.

Brewers 6, Orioles 3: In the American League, in Baltimore, Cecil Cooper scored Paul Molitor with a sacrifice fly in the eighth to help lift Milwaukee to its seventh straight victory. The Brewers are the only undefeated team in the majors.

Yankees 11, Indians 3: In New York, Charles Hudson, who failed to finish a game in 23 starts with Philadelphia last year, pitched the Yankees' first complete game of the season. Willie Randolph, playing in his 12th straight New York home opener, went 4-for-5 and drove in five runs.

Angels 5, Mariners 3: In Seattle, Dave White's home run broke the 10th straight California game. Mark McLemore opened the inning with a single, his third hit of the game; after Brian Downing sacrificed him to second, White hit an 0-1 pitch by Edwin Nunez for his first home run of the season.

A's 6, Twins 3: In Oakland, California, Carney Lansford's two-run single in the eighth helped the A's get past Minnesota. It was Lansford's second bases-loaded game-winning hit in two days. (AP, UPI)

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Heysel's Undignified Aftermath Drags On and On

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Where oh where are the leaders who can bring some sense of dignity to the aftermath of the Heysel Stadium tragedy?

We search in vain for men, or women, to lay to rest the dreadful

ROB HUGHES

feeling that nobody knows what to do about a holocaust that grew out of a sporting event two years ago.

Politicians, judiciary, soccer authorities are prevaricating, still playing for time, still offering the impression to violent mobs that society has no response, no will, to ensure our freedom to watch the world's major sport in safety.

No justice could replace the 39 lives lost among spectators at the European Champions' Cup final in Brussels in May 1985. It would be callous to think jailing a handful of youths for an affair sparked by hooliganism, but exacerbated by mass hysteria and the collapse of a wall in a decrepit stadium could help the bereaved.

Now comes the apparent bungling by Britain's director of public prosecutions in failing to extradite 26 Liverpool fans to face trial for manslaughter in Belgium.

The 26 were released Monday on the technicality that authenticated evidence had not been put before court within two months of arrest. We are asked to believe that British justice is enough of an ass to have overlooked basic legal procedure.

Many will not believe it. We ask whether, in a British election year, Margaret Thatcher's government wants to be seen shipping out 26 citizens to face the maw of a Belgian court.

We question whether the Belgian government really is bent on punishing scapegoats for an atrocity that would have been unlikely in a properly secure stadium.

What good is this public show trial? On today, off tomorrow — a reminder to the growing hooligan elements across Europe (particularly in the Netherlands and Belgium) that justice cannot catch them.

If vengeance against a chosen few is the motive, then enough is enough. Mindless toughs the 26 may have been at the outset, guilty perhaps of disgraceful fighting that the sane always feared would have repercussions beyond all intent. But to see and to hear some of them now is to accept that they are bewildered, beaten and punished individuals.

Prison sentences applied 18 months or so ago might have helped them and helped Europe. But the time has passed; the hooligan is still with us. In England, where soccer is now often played amid police-state oppressiveness, violence is being contained, cured.

Last weekend, abandoning a century of FA Cup tradition, the football association bowed to police requests to split up the semifinals and play one match on Sunday. Why? Because of the vile reputation of Leeds United fans.

Their team had no right to be in the semis anyway. In January, Leeds was drawn to play at Telford United, a non-league club. Police feared the Leeds mob would be uncontrollable in the small market town, but instead of ordering the offending club's removal, the FA stripped Telford of its home advantage and switched the match to a "neutral" ground — where Leeds had played a month earlier.

Last Sunday, Leeds and Coventry City kicked off at 12.15 P.M., so that 1,000 police from four major forces could be corralled into the biggest security operation ever mounted for a British sporting event.

Leeds, thank heavens, justice, was eliminated after a splendid game. No trouble from Leeds, but England is like a bucket strewed through with holes: Plug one and there's seepage elsewhere.

Before Saturday's other semifinal, in which Spurs beat Watford, a gang of Tottenham thugs, immaculately attired to suit the five-star hotel where they ate, threw luncheon plates at Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of Her Majesty's opposition. They missed, but inflicted a seven-stitch wound above the eye of Hattersley's companion, Sir Stanley Yapp.

That same afternoon two men were knifed during fighting between Luton and Queen's Park supporters in London.

Remembering Heysel, UEFA understandably denies English clubs' reentry to European competitions while the British govern-

ment refuses to withdraw passports of convicted hooligans.

Double standards abound. May's European Cup has been plagued out of Rotterdam, following alarming behavior among Dutch fans, and given to Athens — ignoring the violent death of a spectator in Greece last October.

And English fans, or their spending power, are apparently being made most welcome in West Germany for the 1988 European championship, although the hooligans attached to the national team are those of the banned clubs.

If politicians and organizers won't save soccer, who will? The players? According to FIFA, none sets a better example than Diego Maradona.

Interesting, then, that the Argentine genius (or his agents) have attempted to extort £90,000 (\$145,800) — £1,000 per minute — for Maradona to play for a Rest of the World team in the English League's centenary match at Wembley on August 8.

The league, which exported decent soccer values 80-odd years before spreading hooliganism, is said to have told him the going rate is £3,000 for the whole match.

I hope the organizers mean it. Maradona can accept his place or go home and twiddle the toes of his new baby daughter in Buenos Aires, where another bloodsucker is asking £1,000 for the story of the Maradona birth.

Maradona would be missed, but those who excuse the greed on grounds that little Diego is an instinctive child of backstreet poverty need their heads examined. He has been rich and famous for longer than he ever knew hunger.

Instead of eulogizing all that he stands for, FIFA should ask itself why the modern game so attracts all manner of parasites, from the merely crooked to the psychotic.



Diego Maradona

A star, but no savior.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
American League				
Cleveland	9	8	.525	3 1/2
New York	8	9	.471	4 1/2
Philadelphia	7	10	.413	5 1/2
Seattle	6	11	.353	6 1/2
San Diego	5	12	.294	7 1/2
St. Louis	4	13	.231	8 1/2
Toronto	3	14	.188	9 1/2
Washington	2	15	.118	10 1/2
West Division				
Los Angeles	10	7	.588	0
Minnesota	9	8	.525	1 1/2
San Francisco	8	9	.471	2 1/2
Seattle	7	10	.413	3 1/2
St. Louis	6	11	.353	4 1/2
Toronto	5	12	.294	5 1/2
Washington	4	13	.231	6 1/2
West Division				
Los Angeles	10	7	.588	0
Minnesota	9	8	.525	1 1/2
San Francisco	8	9	.471	2 1/2
Seattle	7	10	.413	3 1/2
St. Louis	6	11	.353	4 1/2
Toronto	5	12	.294	5 1/2
Washington	4	13	.231	6 1/2

Basketball

NBA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Eastern Conference				
Atlanta	21	15	.581	0
Boston	20	16	.556	1 1/2
Brooklyn	19	17	.525	2 1/2
Charlotte	18	18	.500	3 1/2
Chicago	17	19	.471	4 1/2
Cleveland	16	20	.444	5 1/2
Indiana	15	21	.413	6 1/2
Los Angeles	14	22	.389	7 1/2
Memphis	13	23	.361	8 1/2
Philadelphia	12	24	.333	9 1/2
Pittsburgh	11	25	.306	10 1/2
San Antonio	10	26	.278	11 1/2
Seattle	9	27	.250	12 1/2
Utah	8	28	.222	13 1/2
Washington	7	29	.194	14 1/2
West Division				
Golden State	22	14	.611	0
Los Angeles	21	15	.581	1 1/2
Phoenix	20	16	.556	2 1/2
Portland	19	17	.525	3 1/2
Sacramento	18	18	.500	4 1/2
San Diego	17	19	.471	5 1/2
Seattle	16	20	.444	6 1/2
Utah	15	21	.413	7 1/2
Washington	14	22	.389	8 1/2
West Division				
Golden State	22	14	.611	0
Los Angeles	21	15	.581	1 1/2
Phoenix	20	16	.556	2 1/2
Portland	19	17	.525	3 1/2
Sacramento	18	18	.500	4 1/2
San Diego	17	19	.471	5 1/2
Seattle	16	20	.444	6 1/2
Utah	15	21	.413	7 1/2
Washington	14	22	.389	8 1/2

Hockey

NHL Division Semifinals

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
Montreal	10	10	.500	0
Quebec	9	11	.450	1 1/2
St. Louis	8	12	.400	2 1/2
Washington	7	13	.350	3 1/2
West Division				
Edmonton	11	9	.550	0
Los Angeles	10	10	.500	1 1/2
San Jose	9	11	.450	2 1/2
Vancouver	8	12	.400	3 1/2

Tennis Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Men's Singles				
John McEnroe	10	0	1.000	0
Jimmy Connors	9	1	.900	

OBSERVER

Bugged? How Amazing!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I sit way out in what used to be the country waiting for developers to come and ugly everything to death. Why are they called "developers"? Since their job is creating blight, "blighters" would be more logical, but maybe too British. If we quit calling their work "development" and called it "uglification," we could call them "uglifiers."

But that's another subject. I bring it up only to illustrate how far I live from the great sophisticated, cunning, urban realities. Out here we are so far from the world's vital parts that uglification of the meadows, creeks and orchards has just reached the stage where they cover the courthouse lawn with a 350-car parking lot.

Even here, though, the spy news is dismaying. The dismaying thing is not the news that the Russians do espionage, but that important people who live and work in Washington are amazed to learn it.

None of them has yet come right out and said, "I am amazed, absolutely amazed, to learn that Soviet communists with their highly publicized KGB would spy on us," but we are not illiterate out here. We can read the print between the lines. We can hear what political people really mean while uttering mushmouth sounds on television.

What comes across is the amazement of these extraordinarily nosy-on-the-moss-on-the-Washington people. They are flabbergasted, absolutely flabbergasted to learn that the Russians are so base, so vile, so unsporting as to put eavesdropping devices in the new embassy they built for us in Moscow.

Well, of course they are not amazed. Nobody could be that dumb and get on the federal payroll. The dimmest Americans knew the Russians had a neurotically excessive passion for espionage, and knew it long before Ian Fleming begat James Bond.

If you decide to let the KGB supply labor to build you a new embassy in Moscow, you presumably expect to get a state-of-the-art amplifier for the live broadcast of embassy doings straight into KGB headquarters. So why would anybody in Washington be amazed to discover this may be what we got?

The glib explanation is, so they can next be outraged. Outraged is a valuable state for politicians. In the outraged condition, a politician may serve himself precious publicity by demanding resignations, denouncing investigations, denouncing newsworthy personalities as bores or not well-poisoners, and diverting public attention from embarrassing reality.

Suppose we out here in trembling anticipation of the coming uglification paused to glance at Washington for a moment, saw everybody being as amazed as a 3-year-old looking at the two-headed calf, and said right out loud:

"If you birds didn't intend from the very start to have the new embassy built as a broadcasting center for the KGB, how come you kept supplying money all these years to go ahead with construction?" Nobody likes having to explain why he was asleep at the switch, and politicians are no exception. Feigning amazement—"I am shocked, shocked to discover there is a switch there!"—carries them neatly forward to the outrage mode where they can divert the public mob with politically fruitful nonsense.

In the case of the Amazingly Bugged Embassy the political stakes may be more complex than usual, since the uproar serves to intensify national public suspicion of the Russians at a moment when Mikhail Gorbachev is trying hard to persuade the world that Russian communism is not the malevolent force it used to be.

Gorbachev seems beset by the Soviet Union's own variety of "hard-liners." In Washington the term describes people who oppose changing the basic policy devised in the time of Dean Acheson for surviving the Cold War. In Moscow it might describe those who oppose changing the bellicose confrontational policy dating from the time of Stalin.

The amazement in Washington has the smell of an American "hard-line" gambit in support of the ancient and honorable Acheson policy. Of course, I could be all wrong. Waiting for the uglifiers, admittedly, can make you excessively suspicious.

New York Times Service

Directors Strike Looms in Hollywood

By Aljean Hamcetz

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—On May 4, two movies will go into production. They may be the last Hollywood makes for a long time.

The contract of the Directors Guild of America expires June 30, and although the guild will not call the first strike in its 50-year history before then, the impact of a possible strike is already being felt. The movie industry is closing shop at the beginning of May, and March and April are stuffed with films that would ordinarily be spaced out over six months. Movies that cannot be completed by June 30 are being shelved.

Producers are scrambling for hairdressers, makeup artists, cinematographers and film editors. Actors are accepting roles they would refuse under different circumstances: if they pass up a job now, they may be out of work for six months. And to get their pictures started before the deadline, directors are being less particular about the actors they hire.

"Every company is protecting itself," said David Picker, president of Columbia Pictures, whose last movie, "Leonard, Part VI" starring Bill Cosby, is to start production Thursday in San Francisco. "The film has to be in the can by the end of June. You can't put yourself in the position where you have a half-finished film."

A strike, if it comes, will not be fought over salaries and fringe benefits but over percentages of revenues from video cassettes and premium cable channels. Today, only about 1 movie in 20 makes a profit from playing in theaters. According to Paul Kagan, an industry analyst, in 1986 video cassettes became the largest single source of wholesale revenue for the movie industry: \$2.6 billion from recorded video cassettes versus \$1.67 billion from theatrical distribution.

Low-budget films that fail at the box office can break even because of revenues from cable movie channels and video cassettes. The 1985 movie "Plenty," starring Mary Stroup, brought 20th Century-Fox less than \$3 million in film rentals. The movie sold 87,000 cassettes with wholesale revenues of \$4.5 million.



Actor Fox, Valenti, head of Producers Association, and actor Douglas.

Movies that are successful at the box office do considerably better. "Top Gun" has sold a record-shattering 2.8 million cassettes at \$36.95 apiece, with revenues to Paramount of over \$45 million. "Stand By Me" sold 200,000 units at \$89.95, returning more than \$11 million to Columbia.

The studios are arguing that such ancillary markets as home video, cable and the up-and-coming pay-per-view television are no longer supplemental markets but instead have partly replaced the theatrical distribution. They are asking for royalties from the guild's 1984 contract.

The 1984 contract provides that when a movie is sold for a video cassette, the directors get 1.5 percent of the first million dollars of producers' receipts and 1.3 percent thereafter. For pay-per-view distribution, the directors get 1.2 percent of the producers' receipts. Pay per view, in which a viewer pays \$3 or \$5 for each movie he calls up on his television set, is still in its infancy but may eventually be a bonanza with revenues that surpass cassettes.

With so much money at stake, the studios are trying to send a message to other guilds. The 1985 contract with the Writers Guild gives writers the same percentages of home video and cable as the directors. Actors get 4.5 percent of the first million dollars of pro-

ducers' video-cassette receipts and 5.4 percent thereafter. The actors almost went on strike last summer, with a key issue being pay per view. The producers can reopen the pay-per-view portion of the actors' contract if they can roll back the percentage paid to directors.

The fight with the directors is only one example of a go-tough attitude by the studios that nearly crushed the Screen Extras Guild a few months ago. The studios' attitude is a response to the soaring costs of making and marketing movies. Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, said the average cost of all films produced and distributed by the association's nine member companies in 1986 was \$17.4 million. In addition, marketing costs averaged \$7 million.

Nicholas Counter, president of the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers and the industry's chief negotiator, said the basic issue in the negotiations with the directors would be "ways to reduce excessive costs." Gilbert Cates, president of the 8,000-member Directors Guild, said: "We are not talking strike. We're going into the negotiations on April 23 hoping for success, but we know the alliance wants roll-backs."

Although strikes have often been called by the Writers Guild and the Screen Actors Guild, the directors have prided themselves

on never having had to strike. Many directors and studio executives feel that this year may be different.

"There's a ritual, a mating dance, every three years," said Ned Tanen, president of Paramount's motion picture group. "Negotiating with the directors is always quite rational. But I have a feeling that this time this really could happen. The atmosphere is pretty charged."

The alliance negotiates for several hundred movie and television producers, including Columbia, Universal, Paramount, 20th Century-Fox, MGM-UA, Warner Brothers, Disney, MTM, Aaron Spelling, and the production divisions of the three networks.

To undercut the alliance, the guild has offered a contract to independents that would allow them to continue production in case of a strike. The contract would raise minimum salaries considerably. So far, 20 small companies have signed.

In one sense, whether there is a strike or not does not matter because the industry has already responded to the possibility of a strike. "I had my first vacation in 10 years last summer because of this actors' strike that didn't come off," said Lindsay Doran, vice president of production at Paramount. She used her free time to be married and go to Bermuda. Although the studios have been

accused of stockpiling by rushing films into production, most have denied it. "We would have made these films with or without a strike threat," said Jeffrey Katzenberg, chairman of Walt Disney Studios. Disney will start six movies between now and May 5. "We're not taking six months worth of product and putting it into two months. At most, one or two of the movies would have been shot four to six weeks later."

"I have an aversion to hysterical putting movies into production, because you then have to live with those movies," said Tanen at Paramount. "They're the bastard baby on your doorstep."

Edward Pressman, the producer of "Wall Street," which goes into production April 27 in New York, said he would "prefer to have the luxury of more time," particularly in obtaining locations, since "shooting at the Stock Exchange is not like finding an open field where you can shoot 'Platoon.'"

The \$15 million 20th Century-Fox film about the rise and fall of a young stockbroker stars Michael Douglas and Charlie Sheen. It has a 12-week shooting schedule, which will take it to mid-July. Pressman and the movie's director, Oliver Stone, are gambling that any strike will be delayed for at least a few days beyond June 30. "The only fear was that the studio might take control of the picture away, but he got assurances," said Pressman.

United Artists' "Bright Lights, Big City" started shooting in New York Tuesday on Jay McInerney's novel, starring Michael J. Fox as a magazine writer in an identity crisis. Because the movie has had several months of preproduction work, it faces few extra pressures.

Many of the last pictures out of the starting gate are still scrambling for crews.

"Prices don't get soft in a tight market," said Jon Avnet, the producer of Fox's "L.A. Story," which starts May 4. "There's a little more money, an extra \$200 a week, and the best boy gets a little more money, so their crews get a little more money and over the average 12-week shooting schedule it mounts up."

Von Bulow Suit Against Relatives Is Dismissed

Chans von Bulow's \$20 million malicious prosecution suit against his stepson, Alexander Aensperg, was dismissed by a Manhattan federal court judge. Aensperg and his sister, Annie-Laurie Kiesel, had filed a \$36 million suit against von Bulow shortly after he was acquitted of trying to murder his millionaire wife, Martha (Sunny) von Bulow, who has been in a coma since 1980. Von Bulow brought his countersuit last October, charging he has suffered "financially, socially, physically and emotionally" from an alleged fraud perpetrated by Aensperg. The judge ruled that the time had run out on von Bulow's suit. The other suit is still pending.

The Anne Frank Foundation in Amsterdam, dedicated to fighting anti-Semitism and racism, has rejected an offer of cooperation from Helmut Seys-Inquart, 30, the grandson of a high-ranking Nazi. Arthur Seys-Inquart, an Austrian, was the Netherlands' Nazi commissioner during the Germans' five-year occupation. He was sentenced to death for war crimes at the Nuremberg trials and executed in 1946. Helmut Seys-Inquart, the foundation president, said he did not question Seys-Inquart's sincerity but linking the names of Seys-Inquart and Anne Frank, who died in a Nazi concentration camp when she was 15, would be "indigestible."

A manuscript of nine symphonies by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart will be auctioned May 22 at Sotheby's in London. The manuscript is a 510-page volume in Mozart's own writing that contains nine symphonies, Nos. 22 to 30. They appear to be working drafts, with many deletions and rewrites. It apparently was compiled and bound by Leopold Mozart, the composer's father, in the 1790s. The auction house said it is expected to bring at least \$1.5 million.

Arnold Leobach, a former Soviet spy, is being investigated by the FBI. Leobach, 52, was a member of the Soviet Union's KGB and worked in the Soviet Union for 15 years. He was recruited by the KGB in 1965 and worked in the Soviet Union for 15 years. He was recruited by the KGB in 1965 and worked in the Soviet Union for 15 years. He was recruited by the KGB in 1965 and worked in the Soviet Union for 15 years.

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